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N. E. Needs 6,000 Workers; WPB Vice-Chairman Quits; Bulgaria Seeks Armistice

The World's Day—September 6, 1944

New England: War Plants Need 6,000 Workers

Another 6,000 workers would meet the labor needs of critical war production plants in New England, Arthur C. Gernes, regional director of the War Manpower Commission, reported today. Many workers are needed in other industries, however, he stated. [Page 2.]

Liaison men are being trained by Massachusetts Committee on Veterans Rehabilitation and Re-employment as final step in assuring smooth operation of veterans centers throughout the State where the homecoming veterans will receive authentic advice and information. [Page 2.]

Cambridge school authorities today organized a city-wide campaign to visit workers under 16 years of age, their parents and employers in efforts to get as many of the young people as possible back to school on the opening day, Monday. The campaign will continue indefinitely. [Page 2.]

Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin of Connecticut announced today that he had been advised by the State Liquor Control Commission that 90 per cent of Connecticut's liquor establishments had voluntarily agreed to close on V-Day in Europe.

Washington: WPB Vice-Chairman Resigns Post

Resignation of L. R. Boulware, Operations Vice-Chairman of the War Production Board, was accepted by J. A. Krug, Acting Chairman, "with great reluctance." Mr. Boulware explained that he was convinced "that the activities of WPB will be freer of the possibility of further public controversy" if Mr. Krug had a vice-chairman "known to be completely of your own choosing." Mr. Krug announced Mr. Boulware will be succeeded by Hiland C. Batcheller, President of the Allegheny Ludlum Steel Company, who also was Mr. Boulware's predecessor as Operations Vice-Chairman.

A new type of craft, a 195-foot tug for towing almost anything afloat, has already "distinguished" itself on the fighting fronts, the War Shipping Administration announced.

In Europe: Bulgaria Asks Moscow for Armistice

The Bulgarian Government has asked Moscow for an armistice, the Sofia Radio reported. The request, which was made a few hours after Russia had declared war upon Bulgaria, followed the announcement that German troops had attacked Bulgarian Army units and captured a number of the army staff in reprisals for the disarming of German troops crossing into Bulgaria.

A Finnish peace delegation, Helsinki reports said, is leaving the Finnish capital today for Moscow, while German legation personnel in Helsinki will depart for Sweden Sept. 7. A German radiocast said the mission to Moscow would probably be headed by Premier Hantti Hackzell.

Gen. Charles de Gaulle opened the first Paris session of the Provisional Government which formed an additional ministry for national economy, but made no extensive changes such as numerous "out" groups had hoped for.

Franz von Papen, recalled German Ambassador to Turkey, Dr. Walther Funk, Reichsbank President, and one other German identified as "Dr. Julius Curtius," have arrived in Lisbon by plane, according to unconfirmed reports from Madrid, which added that the three were seeking temporary rights of asylum pending efforts to sound out the Allies on peace terms.

Sweden will refuse asylum to war criminals and will return to their own countries for justice any who "slip through" the Swedish frontiers, Gustav Moeller, Swedish Minister of Social Affairs, declared.

National: Work on Plane Bearings Resumed

Production of bearings for war planes and other equipment was resumed in two plants of the Cleveland Graphite Bronze Company after the War Department acted on an executive order from President Roosevelt and took possession of facilities. Discharge of a worker accused of breaking a locker lock precipitated the six-day walkout.

Production resumed at five Government-seized mines in Pennsylvania, reducing the number of idle in that state and West Virginia to less than 6,000. Supervisors at 10 more pits in West Virginia, however, voted for a work stoppage in their effort to gain recognition for their union, affiliated with the United Mine Workers.

The four-star Army-Navy "E" pennant for achievement in war production at the Bantam Bearing Division of the Torrington Manufacturing Company, South Bend, Ind., was ordered removed by Secretary of the Navy Forrestal because 90 of the plant's more than 600 workers were absent.

Three hundred B-25 Mitchell bombers were completed at the North American plant in Kansas City, Kan., in August, company officials announced. Production was 108 per cent over January, 1944.

Americas: Mexico Gets 100 U. S. Training Planes

Mexico has just received 100 planes from the United States to train military pilots, it was announced in Mexico City by Gen. Gustavo Salinas, Chief of the Mexican Air Force.

Far East: Nelson and Hurley in Chungking

Donald M. Nelson, head of the United States War Production Board, and Maj. Gen. Patrick Hurley have arrived in Chungking accompanied by Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell to confer with President Chiang Kai-shek.

About 2,877 Australian soldiers still in Japanese hands have not yet been accounted for by the Japanese Government, Australian Army Minister Francis E. Forde announced.

New Police Squad Urged To Keep Boston a Clean City

By W. Clifford Harvey

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Give the Boston Police Department a special staff of only 10 patrolmen assigned to the task of enforcing health law in rubbish-littered streets, back alleys and vacant tenements, and in six months the city can free itself from the accumulative effects of a "what's the use attitude that has been gradually undermining community enterprise for the last 10 years."

With that challenging statement, Joseph H. Farren, Treasurer of the South End House which has been fighting for years to break through the city's "crust of apathy," today called for a revival of last Spring's energetic cleanup program which was "just beginning to get places when the enforcement agents were called off."

"In 10 days, spending only a few hours a day in the bad spots of the South End, a single officer detailed to check the flagrant cases of filthy alleys warned 150 offenders, of whom 10 were brought into court and fined," Mr. Farren stated. "Then the check stopped, and the dirt began to pile up again."

In reply, Police Superintendent

Continued on Page 2, Column 4

The Christian Science Monitor Index

Wednesday, September 6, 1944

Boston and New England News	2, 4, 5
Daily Features Page	17
Editorials	18
Financial Pages	14, 15
New Hampshire Letter	5
Radio Timetable	4
Sports Page	16
Theater and Arts	4
The Home Forum	10
Our Weapons (With Spanish Translation)	
Today's Woman	12
Women's Club Activities	5
Advertising	
Amusements (grouped)	4
Classified	15
Restaurants (grouped)	16

Waste Paper Collections

Boston—Business office collection—Over 500 pounds call Hubbard 5606 for special handling; under 500 pounds place in nearest bin.
Milton—Friday.

Weather Predictions

Cloudy

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Russia on Guard Against Fascism

The key to much of Russia's political activity is the fear that Fascism or Nazism, although beaten down at the moment, may reappear again, only slightly disguised, and as much a danger as ever.

The effect that this has on Moscow's moves today is examined by Edmund Stevens, who has just returned from revisiting Russia on a 10-month assignment in that country.

First Page, Second Section.

Back-to-School Pledge to Mark An S-Day Party

By Donald Messenger

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Climax of the wave of enthusiasm for the back-to-school movement at the Dorchester House, is tonight's "Eve of S-Day Party" in the open air Dance Pavilion of the busy Field's Corner settlement house. The party is open to all "back-to-schoolers" who sign a special Back to School Pledge—and according to Dwight S. Strong, director of the house, plenty of them intend to do so.

This is the way the pledge reads: "I hereby pledge to go back to complete this year of my education and to better prepare myself for employment and to learn to be a good American citizen, now and in the future." The cards are to be signed at a special point in tonight's program.

But the Eve of S-Day Party is merely the public celebration of an attitude among a large group of Dorchester boys and girls which it has taken long and persistent work to develop. One of the happiest suggestions in the course of this work, according to Mr. Strong, was the use of the term "S-Day" to make the return to school echo some of the dramatic effect of "D-Day" and to link it with the world-wide battle for freedom of thought and action, based on firmer foundations of education.

Means Sacrifices

Like D-Day, S-Day means some sacrifices. Many teen-agers invading the school halls again are giving up wartime jobs that meant plenty of money and a feeling of independence for them. They are going back to the discipline of school because they realize that better training now will make them of greater use to themselves and to their nation in the much longer years after the war.

Typical of such forward-looking teen-agers, who have been enjoying the outdoor dances, boxing events, games and workshop privileges of the Dorchester House this summer, were a group who were talking over with Mr. Strong last night the plans for tonight's party. All of them lived in the vicinity of this settlement house—which, of course, is only one in a city-wide group of similar houses cooperating under the United War Fund organization.

Darkness had just stopped the pleasant sound of football in the

Continued on Page 2, Column 7

Nazi Defense Stiffens on All Fronts; Allies Massing for Siegfried Assault; Army Demobilization Plan Acclaimed

Priority to be decided by length of service, combat awards, and dependency status.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 (AP)—Navy Secretary James V. Forrestal said today there will be no demobilization of the Navy when Germany is defeated.

"On the contrary," Secretary Forrestal said, "the Navy is expanding and will continue to expand. The Navy cannot demobilize until Japan is defeated."

By Neal Stanford

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6—The Army's demobilization plan to go into effect after the defeat of Germany, in which the individual's length of military service, combat awards, and dependency status are all to be considered in determining demobilization priority, is overwhelmingly approved by the soldiers themselves.

It is considered so satisfactory, fair, and impartial by congressmen that no legislation is considered necessary. And both the Army and those congressmen who have expressed themselves anticipate it will meet the complete approval of the American people.

The plan, which is the result of months of study, provides an "adjusted service rating card" for each enlisted soldier, with credits for months of service, for months overseas, for various medals and awards, and for up to three dependent children.

Total Score Decides

The value of these credits is yet to be announced. But a man's total score—and this applies to men in the Pacific war theater as well as those in Europe—will determine whether or not he becomes "surplus." Then from these surplus pools assembled from overseas theaters of war, as well as from the continental United States, the number to return to civilian life will be picked.

The Army warns that shipping will determine the rate of return of surplus men from overseas. It emphasizes that personnel requirements for the war against Japan will be tremendously increased, that there will be police duty in Europe.

It points out that reduction in the size of the Army's ground forces may proceed faster than in its service forces or in the air forces as demand on the personnel of the latter two in the war on Japan will be particularly heavy. And it says bluntly that certain types of personnel never will become surplus until Japan surrenders.

The Army's plan does not apply

Continued on Page 8, Column 2

Associated Press

Flowery Welcome in Northern France

A Canadian troop carrier passes through a road block in a city in northern France while civilians look on. The carrier is decked with flowers placed by liberated townsfolk.

Red Army gains north of Warsaw against heavy opposition by reinforced foe.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

German resistance is stiffening on both the Western and Eastern Fronts. It also remains stern in Italy.

In the West, enemy troops are massing for a last desperate stand in the Siegfried Line. And for the moment the campaign in France no longer is moving at blitz pace. This apparently is due not alone to German defensive efforts, but to the need of the Allied armies to consolidate their positions and to bring up supplies.

Here is the over-all picture in the West as disclosed in official dispatches:

1. The main American force is moving into position on the right bank of the Moselle River between Nancy and Metz, where General Patton's Third Army has established a wide bridgehead.

2. American armored units in undisclosed strength are operating on Luxemburg territory and east of Thionville in the Perl-Saarbrucken border region.

3. The American First Army has freed Namur in Belgium and presumably is assembling its attack forces opposite Aachen, near the northern confines of the Siegfried defenses.

4. The British Second Army has driven deeper into Holland.

5. The Canadians have patrols through to the Dover Strait and are on both sides of Calais. They also are within a mile of Boulogne.

6. Armored units from General Patton's forces are known to have engaged in reconnaissance activity on German soil on Sept. 3, but reports that Saarbrücken, Perl, and Aachen have been taken remain unconfirmed.

7. Heavy air assaults continue against Karlsruhe, Ludwigshafen, and Stuttgart.

All this would seem to add up to an impending twin blow against the northern and southern halves of the Siegfried Line, with the main break-through attempt probably being made by General Patton at the southern bulge of the Rhine. Establishment of an American bridgehead across the Moselle opposite this point and the bombing of Karlsruhe, Ludwigshafen, and Stuttgart give strong support to this view. Each of these towns is a key point in the communications network linking the Siegfried defenses in this region.

In Southern France, Allied spearheads are nearing Dijon after capturing Chalon-sur-Saone. According to one report, Allied troops are engaging Nazi panzer units near the Belfort Gap into southwest Germany.

General Eisenhower said in a radiocast to foreign workers in Germany that "battles soon will be fought on German soil."

On the Eastern Front, meanwhile, the Russian offensive north of Warsaw is meeting the heaviest kind of opposition. In one 24-mile sector the Germans are said to have concentrated four divisions. In spite of this, the Red Army has captured the Narew River stronghold of Ostroleka.

In Romania, Soviet columns are less than 50 miles from Yugoslavia.

And there has been no official word yet of a Russian invasion of Bulgaria.

Northern France:

Allies Entered Reich On September 3

American soldiers have carried the war to German soil, sending tank-supported patrols across the western frontier in the first officially reported entry into the Reich by land since France fell in 1940.

These penetrations were made

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Behind the Surging War Fronts

Paris Inches Back Toward Normality

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor and former representative of this paper in Paris

PARIS, Sept. 6—Slowly, but perceptibly, Paris is progressing toward something like normal existence.

Until now, the Capital of France, a great city of more than 4,000,000 inhabitants in peacetime has been without trains, without busses, without electricity, without gas, without underground railways or metro, without taxis, without coal, without sufficient food, and without theaters or movies.

This week there is promise of definite improvement. There are to be a few suburban trains for commuters—not many, only two a day, one into Paris in the morning and one out in the evening. Two or three bus lines are to start functioning also.

Some Gas Promised

What is more important for the people of the city, they are promised some gas—again not much, but about as much as they got under German rule—gas for one hour a day.

As more than 60 per cent of all Parisians cook by gas, there has been greatest hardship because of the lack of coal to provide gas. What little coal there is is essential for transporting goods for the armies. But the Allied authorities are determined to give the Parisians some gas for cooking, even if it is only a little at first.

Already, several news theaters are showing films of the liberation of Paris to enormous audiences during the afternoon sessions. There is a little electricity available for the center of the city, and it is hoped to extend this soon. Blackouts still are in effect—though by no means so strictly observed as in London. But Paris is no longer even remotely the City of Light.

Fortunately, the water supply still is functioning, though with

Continued on Page 7, Column 3

Supply Blitz Helps Keep Nazis Fleeing

By William H. Stringer

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor accredited to the Allied Invasion Forces

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, Allied Expeditionary Force, Sept. 6 — British and American forces driving north through Holland and east to the Siegfried Line are solving some of the most stupendous and urgent supply problems in the history of warfare.

They are keeping tremendous armies rolling by a mixture of long-term planning, Yankee ingenuity, British thoroughness, post-D-Day improvisation, and a determination that no shortage of fuel, food, or ammunition shall halt a single flying column.

The mystery of why these armies need to pause so seldom for supplies—how the British, for instance, traveled 200 miles in six days from the Seine to Antwerp—is explained in terms of airplanes requisitioned for landing supplies to forward fields, of lorries roaring by night on main roads and by-roads, and of busy work at beachheads still weighted down with the polyglot paraphernalia of war.

Work Pays Dividends

The pay-off for all this dealing in mud, sweat, and tears is that the enemy continually is retreating and losing heavily in the retreat. The amazing disclosure that one German division had been reduced to three officers and 90 men, while another division's remnant

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

Soviets Set Sights On New Assaults

By a Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Sept. 6 — An immense impression has been produced here by the sweep of Allied armies across northern France and Belgium. Much space has been devoted in the press and much time on the Moscow Radio to the western offensive and this is described today by Red Star's military observer as a "German flight."

"There is no other word to describe it," he says, adding that the Germans clearly have no further reserves left in the West.

Are they capable of making any kind of a serious stand even inside Germany, with its Siegfried Line and natural obstacles? Russian observers ask.

Nazi 'Last Stand'

There are indications that a last German stand is planned for the Vistula in the East and the Rhine in the West, but with Allies approaching the lower Rhine in Holland, there is a good chance that the Rhineline inside Germany may be by-passed from the north.

Significantly, the Russian press today quotes an American newspaper observer as saying that Germany has five times as many troops on the East Front as on the West Front.

Though even to Hitler and Gestapo Chief Heinrich Himmler, any invasion of Germany means the end, there may be German gen-

Continued on Page 7, Column 4

Revised Tax Policy Advocated To Spur Postwar Employment

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6—Full postwar employment through a revised tax policy that puts emphasis on graduated personal income taxes and lightens or eliminates excess profits and corporation taxes generally is recommended in a study issued today by the Research Committee of the Committee for Economic Development.

The studies have been in progress for a year and a half and probably will represent the postwar program advocated by American business, in view of the auspices under which the detailed study is presented.

The Research Committee, which includes Chairman Ralph E. Flanders, President of the Boston Federal Reserve Bank; Donald David, Dean of the Harvard Graduate School of Business; Paul G. Hoffman, President of Studebaker Corporation; Eric A. Johnston, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States; Thomas W. Lamont, and Beardsley Ruml, tax expert, among others, presents a unanimous report.

Basis of Program

The tax program is based on the following postulates:

A postwar United States with 55,000,000 persons at work and a national income of $140,000,000,000.

A postwar federal budget between $16,000,000,000 and $18,000,000,000, apart from social-

Continued on Page 13, Column 3

Drummond to Cover Dewey's U. S. Tour

Firsthand coverage of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York on his three-week tour of 21 States, beginning Sept. 7 in New York, to campaign for President as the nominee of the Republican Party, will be given by Roscoe Drummond, Chief of the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor.

The veteran political reporter and commentator will be aboard the special train and will cover not only Mr. Dewey's eight scheduled speeches on the western tour, but also will assess opinion on the coming election.

Senate Shows Desire to Keep Politics Out of Peace League

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6—The first discussion of League of Nations No. 2 has occurred in the United States Senate.

It was a heartening discussion, revealing a nonpartisan approach and quiet inter-party co-operation of leaders amid the roar and tumult of a political campaign, that augurs well for American peace collaboration after World War II.

Nevertheless, leaders of both parties found it necessary to squelch an outbreak of suspicion over future executive plans that reveals once more the same technical hurdle looming in the background that blocked American adherence to League of Nations No. 1—that the peace treaty must be ratified, not by a simple majority of Congress, but by a constitutional two-thirds' majority of the Senate alone.

Thus, 23 votes-plus-one, in a Senate of 96, can still—theoretically at least—block the best treaty ever negotiated.

But after yesterday's display of co-operative friendliness and nonpartisanship among Senate leaders, hopes of ultimate agreement rose higher than they have before in years.

It was isolationist Senator Harlan J. Bushfield, former Republican Governor of South Dakota, now serving his first term in the

Continued on Page 13, Column 5

Applause Won't Lift Paris Theater Roofs

PARIS, Sept. 6 (AP)—The theaters of Paris will open Sept. 9—if it doesn't rain.

It is possible that the openings will be called off on account of weather because the theaters are forced to operate in daytime with open roofs, due to the lack of electricity.

Producers improvised mirrors that catch light through the open roofs and reflect it on the stage.

Poland Shows Deep Scars From German Terror Rule

Another phase of life in liberated Poland—the aftereffects of conquest and enslavement—is presented today in another article in a series by a special correspondent who entered Polish territory in the wake of the Russian armies.

By Alexander Werth

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LUBLIN, Poland, Sept. 6—Poland after five years of German occupation presents in many ways a tragic spectacle. Here there is a feeling of uncertainty and uneasiness in the air which one never has experienced in liberated Russian cities, no matter how great devastation and loss of life.

One would like to think of Poland as a country which after five years of a horrible German regime would welcome with frantic enthusiasm the approach of the hour of liberation, arise like one man to fight the detested Germans, to sink all past differences at least till the complete liberation of Polish territory and the establishment of the regular Government.

But five years of German occupation cannot fail to leave a deep scar in any nation.

The Germans did everything to humiliate, terrorize, and demoralize Poland. They did everything to sow doubts about the future in Polish thoughts. They have exploited with diabolical cunning every suggestion for disunity among Russia and the western Allies. The poison of five-year German propaganda still is lingering in Poland.

The Germans did everything to set one group of Poles against another. There still is some ill feeling between peasantry and townspeople with mutual accusations of speculation and profiteering. The German soldiery and Gestapo were the worst profiteers and "black marketers" of all. Into this maelstrom of profiteering and "black marketing" all kinds of Poles were dragged, whether they liked it or not.

Sometimes it was a matter of physical survival for themselves and their families. In a world where as one woman in the Lublin market remarked to me, "A human being can be crushed as easily as a bug," people were apt to become callous, insensitive to others' sufferings. And there was an all-pervading fear which made weaker men compromise with their consciences.

"Anything rather than be taken to Majdanek," is what some inevitably felt. Scarcely anyone in Lublin could live on what he was earning. Almost everybody had to speculate in the "black market" to make ends meet. There was no cultural life. The university, for example, was closed. Any manifestations of Polish national culture were prohibited. Poles were expected to sink to the level of a brutish

Continued on Page 7, Column 1

Back-to-School Drive Under Way in Cambridge

Officials of the Cambridge School Department today initiated a campaign to reach working boys and girls, their parents and employers in efforts to convince the young people that showing up for the opening day of school Monday is more important than earning a few dollars on their jobs.

Assistant Superintendent John M. Tobin formulated plans which will include examining the work certificates issued during the past year to young people, visiting employed boys and girls at their homes, talking with their parents, and calling on their employers.

Since only two working days before school begins remain, and a great volume of work lies before the campaign staff, the campaign will be carried on indefinitely. First work will be done on the certificates issued to approximately 453 boys and 282 girls between the ages of 14 and 16 in the months of June, July, and August this year.

Order of Board

The campaign carries out the instructions of an order passed unanimously by the Cambridge School Committee at a meeting last night in Rindge Technical High School. It was proposed by John J. Foley, member of the Committee and a real estate man, and instructs the School Superintendent to set up a semi-permanent committee of the Department's six attendance officers and other personnel.

Under a suspension of rules, the order was adopted immediately, rather than waiting for action at the next meeting of the Committee, as is the usual procedure.

"Even if we persuade only four or five young people to go back to school, the campaign will be worth while," Mr. Foley said. "We can probably do a lot in getting them back to school by showing their employers that they should hire discharged veterans now instead of high school students."

No Schools Closed

None of the 20 elementary schools, two high schools and two vocational schools of the Cambridge system will be closed this fall because of the lack of pupils, according to officials of the Department. However, real concern is felt that the decrease in the number of pupils during the past six years will become more acute this fall because of job opportunities for young people and other factors due to war conditions. Last year 3,200 students were registered in the two high schools and 273 enrolled in the two vocational schools, with 146 coming to school for continuation courses while holding full-time jobs.

Teacher shortages which have beset other school systems are not anticipated this fall by Cambridge school authorities. A full complement of teachers has been ensured by relaxation of rules in regard to married women. Teachers who have married service men have been allowed to continue in their present positions at their present salaries, while married teachers who formerly taught in the Cambridge system have been employed as substitutes.

Now for a snappy

SOFT FELT

We recommend for now the lightweights. A pleasant change from the straw you've worn all Summer. The flexible brims shape becomingly.

$6.50

NICKERSON THE MEN'S STORE

298 Washington St. Opp. School St. Boston

Tobin and Other Candidates Plan Tour of the State

First official political tour of the 1944 State campaign will begin tonight when Mayor Tobin, Democratic nominee for Governor, and other members of the Democratic State ticket will appear at a meeting in Pittsfield.

The Democratic caravan is scheduled to visit 20 communities before the tour ends Sept. 22, eve of the Democratic State Convention in Boston. The candidates will meet with regional Democratic groups and party workers.

Thursday, the group will be in Holyoke and Springfield; Friday, Northampton and Greenfield; Saturday, Hopkinton; Tuesday, Sept. 12, Worcester.

Tentative arrangements also have been made for these other meetings: Sept. 13, Brockton; Sept. 14, Taunton; Sept. 15, Fall River; Sept. 16, Norwood; Sept. 17, Hyannis and New Bedford; Sept. 19, Fitchburg; Sept. 20, Lowell; Sept. 21, Lawrence; Sept. 22, Salem.

Loans to Vets By G. I. Plan Not Yet Ready

Loans to veterans under the "G. I. Bill of Rights" may not be granted at present by any agency in Boston, according to a letter received by Edward T. Mulkern, chief of the contact unit of the Boston office of the Veterans Administration, from H. M. Collins, Director of Finance, in Washington.

Confusion regarding the loan situation has caused a great increase in the inquiries which the local office has been called upon to answer. So that veterans may know definitely what they can expect under the loan benefits, Mr. Mulkern wired Washington for clarification when widespread reports were current that another Federal Agency was offering loans under the G. I. Bill in Boston.

Eager to Render Aid

"We are ready to go as soon as the procedure is approved," said Mr. Mulkern, who is a World War I veteran and eager to bring all possible aid to the returning servicemen of the present conflict. "But in all fairness, veterans should realize that there is nothing we can do to help them on loans at the present time."

The explanatory letter from Mr. Collins, who is in charge of the administration of this section of the G. I. Bill, follows:

"Regulations relating to the administration of Title III of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 are in process of compilation at the present time and until such regulations are approved and issued no loans may be guaranteed under this title."

Bank Plans Function Well

Boston bankers have pointed out that the local financial institutions are daily making personal loans to qualified individuals and that many veterans have taken advantage of these banking departments. This procedure, however, should not be confused with the G. I. Bill benefits which consist primarily of the guaranteeing of the loans for specific purposes.

When a veteran is discharged he receives a booklet which offers him the facilities of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation's small-business loans department.

"If you had a business of your own before you went into service and had to close it up or turn it over to someone else when you left, you may be able to get a loan from this R. F. C. department," says the pamphlet. These loans are not guaranteed under the G. I. Bill, but are granted to those qualifying under R. F. C. regulations.

Russell in Fund Post

W. Duncan Russell, well-known in Boston for his work on the United Service Organizations Greater Boston Soldiers and Sailors Committee, today was appointed executive secretary of the Greater Boston United War Fund's Metropolitan Division. He succeeds Bradford U. Eddy, who resigns after seven years of service.

Senate Group Meeting in Boston

By a Staff Photographer

War Probers Gather Behind Closed Doors

Known formerly as the Truman Committee, this group of Senators, called the Special United States Senate Committee to Investigate the National Defense Program, met behind closed doors in Boston today in hearings on special cases. Left to right are: Senators Owen Brewster (R) of Maine, Minority Leader of the Committee; James M. Tunnell (D) of Delaware; Harley M. Kilgore (D) of West Virginia; Homer Ferguson (R) of Michigan, and James M. Mead (D) of New York, Chairman of the Committee. Three cases were reported on the agenda.

Less Than 50 N. E. War Plants Reported as Behind Schedule

Of the thousands of war plants in New England, less than 50 are behind schedule on critical war products because of manpower shortages, Arthur C. Gernes, Regional Director of the War Manpower Commission, reported to the Regional Management-Labor Committee of the WMC, at its monthly meeting here today.

"Approximately 6,000 additional workers would bring these critical establishments up to production schedules," Mr. Gernes told his committee.

"These establishments are engaged in shipbuilding, artillery manufacture, tire cord production, tire manufacture, aircraft manufacture, and foundry and forge activities. They now employ more than 50,000 workers, therefore the shortage of labor in these plants represents approximately 10 per cent of their total required work force.

"The remaining war production establishments in New England are either on schedule or, if they are behind schedule, their products are not critically needed by the armed forces at the present time. Therefore, it is safe to say that if the War Manpower Commission can staff the critical plants, there will be no immediately critical shortages in New England.

"This should not be interpreted as indicating there is not a sizeable demand for labor. Many of the New England basic industries, such as textiles, would hire thousands of additional workers if they were available. This shortage of thousands of workers will undoubtedly continue until the conclusion of the war in Europe."

Mr. Gernes added that the WMC was concentrating its whole effort on manning the critical "must" plants in New England, which are behind in their schedules because of the manpower situation and are considered highly critical by the armed forces.

Police Cleanup Squad Urged

Continued from Page 1

Edward W. Fallon insisted that the police checkup of the South End and other districts is a continual one, that it necessarily falls under the head of routine police work which is largely a problem for the Boston Health Department. Many residents who throw garbage out of tenement windows and litter backyards with rubbish, he said, are elderly folk who cannot get around easily. There were other conditions he referred to as calling for the meting out of "mercy" more than "cold justice" by the police.

Superintendent Fallon also pointed out that the department is now 300 men short of a full complement.

The South End House's entire case is based on the police contention that cleaning up Boston "is routine" rather than a problem of "keen significance to the welfare of the city."

A special police force allocated to the specific purpose of keeping Boston clean, said the South End observer, is the chief answer to the "general falling off in enforcement of the laws under a routine attack."

After a 10-day police campaign, Mr. Farren quoted South End residents as saying that the district had not been so clean in 25 years. "If a person takes a bath, he cannot expect to remain clean forever," Mr. Farren commented, adding that the same holds true for any accumulation of dirt.

On the theory that 85 per cent of the residents of any district can be counted upon to co-operate with cleanup drives, are not offenders against the health laws, and that 10 per cent are merely careless and can be counted upon to co-operate fully with any drive for cleanliness, Mr. Farren held that police enforcement was necessary to keep the 5 per cent of flagrant violators in line.

"If only the police and public officials could become convinced of the importance of this cleanup job, we might get something done. They see only the foreground of crime and city backsliding, whereas our unclean background breeds the very conditions which they are compelled to fight in the open. If we all work together towards this end, no one need take offense. The purpose is worth millions of dollars to the city in less crime, improved health conditions and more and better taxpayers.

"The South End was clean last Spring. When the laws are enforced, it will be clean again, and stay cleaned. We proved last ing that the remedy is patent. Why don't we use it?" Mr. Farren concluded.

Senate Committee Probes Activities Of War in Boston

Investigation of activities connected with the war program in the Boston area moved ahead today with a group of the Special United States Senate Committee to Investigate the National Defense Program, formerly known at the Truman Committee, held a hearing behind closed doors in the Boston Federal Building.

Because the investigation is not yet complete, the deliberations of the group were undisclosed at this time, officials of the group explained. It was learned, however, that three specific cases were on the agenda for discussion today.

Those on the Committee are: Seantors James M. Mead (D) of New York, chairman; Owen Brewster (R) of Maine; James M. Tunnell (D) of Delaware; Harley M. Kilgore (D) of West Virginia, and Homer Ferguson (R) of Michigan. Senator Brewster is Minority Leader of the Committee.

George Meader of Michigan attended the meeting as counsel for the Committee as did Brig. Gen. Frank E. Lowe, Portland, Maine, detailed from the office of General George E. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the United States Army in Washington.

Recreation For Service People

Wednesday, Sept. 6

Free Tickets: Greater Boston U. S. O. Ticket Office, 48 Boylston Street. Liberty 7988.

Dances, With Orchestras: Hostesses, 8 p. m. Buddies Club, Bartholomew. Women's Republican Club, 46 Beacon Street. Harvey King's Orchestra. Seamen's Club, Hugo. Esplanade Club, Open-Air Dancing. Navy Mother's Club, Robilard's.

Variety Nite: North Station Club, 8 p. m. Junior Hostesses. Floor Show. Kope's Music.

Voice Recordings: Copley Square Officers' Club (Wed.) Temple Place Club, Fri., Sat., Sun.

Portrait Sketching: North Station Club, by Louise Thompson, 8 p. m. Buddies Club, 3:30 p. m. and 8 p. m.

Officers' Dance: Sallie Modern, Hotel Statler. Given by Army and Navy Officers' Club, 8 p. m. Bartholomew; 74 cents.

Sports Nite: Ruggles Street Club, 8:30 p. m. J. W. B. Club, 8 p.m.

Dance Instruction: Y. M. C. A., 8 p. m. Y. M. C. A. Union, 8:30 p. m.

S. S. Port o' Fun: Stops at "Ireland." Charles "Y," 8 p. m. Refreshments. Hostesses.

Bachelor Wives' Club: Y. W. C. A., 140 Clarendon Street, 7:30 p. m. (All service wives invited.)

CALL Curtis for LUMBER CHA. 0313 BOSTON

WMC Calls For Full-Time Jobs Figures

Figures on full-time employment in 7,800 firms in the Greater Boston area will be asked this week by the War Manpower Commission. The date is the end of the pay period nearest Aug. 1. The number of males then employed will set the ceiling allowance.

The reports from these concerns will round out the employment ceiling program. Previously the 400 leading war production plants in this area were given their ceilings. These are the companies on the production urgency list of the War Production Board.

The purpose of the program, it is stated in the regulations being mailed out, is to allocate the supply of workers in accordance with the needs of war production and essential community services, and to help employers make a realistic adjustment in plans to hire workers in terms of the actual available supply.

The ceiling program went into effect here Sept. 1. It covers only firms employing eight or more workers. Ceilings are fixed every two months. The next effective date will be Nov. 1.

Each of the 7,800 companies receiving a copy of the ceiling regulations will be requested to certify to Leon J. Kowal, the Area Manpower Director, the total employment of full-time males, full-time females, total full-time, and total part-time.

While the ceilings do not apply to women, the regulations note, "if the Area Director finds that a deficit of women workers will develop unless employment ceilings are set on total employment, he may establish limits on total employment as well as on male employment."

Service Revue To Play 3 Nights

An original musical revue, "Let's Be Friendly," produced and presented by the American Mutual Liability Company for the Temporary Reserve Members of the United States Coast Guard Auxiliary, opens tonight for a three-night showing at New England Mutual Hall.

First presented last May for the entertainment of employees and families of friends, the revue was then offered for the enjoyment of servicemen in hospitals, camps, and recreation centers.

The dialogue was written by Director Arnold Wehmann and Advertising Manager John D. Nilan of Mutual. The original music was written by Arthur Korb and Margaret Murphy, and the music numbers were staged by Pearl Stone, American Mutual Employee.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Cloudy

Boston and Vicinity — Partly cloudy tonight and Thursday, little temperature change, lowest temperature tonight near 60 degrees. Gentle winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont—Partly cloudy tonight and Thursday, slightly cooler tonight, little temperature change Thursday.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island—Partly cloudy tonight and Thursday, slightly cooler in the interior tonight, little temperature change Thursday.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 3:46 p. m.; height, 11.3 feet. Thursday, 3:14 a. m.; height, 10.8 feet.

Liaison Men Appointed For Veterans' Centers

By R. Stafford Derby

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Forging a final link in the chain of security which Massachusetts is throwing around its veterans as increasing numbers return to civilian life, training of four liaison men to work with local veterans' centers in the Bay State's towns and cities is announced today.

Recognizing the ability of the center to deal with the hometown problems as unquestioned, these field men have been selected and are being schooled to help local workers who are faced with a multiplicity of agencies and publications all designed to help the veterans return to the family and community circles.

All of the men are veterans of World War I and are directly under the supervision of the Massachusetts Committee of Veterans' Rehabilitation and Employment of which W. Rae Long, Commissioner of State Aid and Pensions, is the Chairman.

General aim of these field men, as explained by Joseph Gillis, Secretary of the committee, is to "assist local committees in developing the local organizations and to bring assistance as may be needed from the State and federal level."

Appointments Made

Those undergoing the theoretical and practical training are John A. Colbert of Somerville, experienced rehabilitation worker; Claude S. Keogh of Cambridge, American Legion Service Officer; Donald R. McAfee of Boston and Donald L. Campbell of Amherst.

Typical community centers which the men have visited to see how operating centers are functioning include those at Worcester, Wellesley and Newton. Another agency working closely with the centers and which has furnished valuable instruction to the field men is the veterans' section of the United States Employment Service in Boston, under the direction of Frank Hayes.

To acquaint the liaison agents with the latest development in the rehabilitation systems of the armed forces, a visit has been made to Major Asa Miller, Marine Corps Rehabilitation Officer in the Federal Building and future conferences are planned with Lieut. Commander Philip G. Teague, Navy Civil Readjustment officer and Major Edward Sherman, Personal Affairs director for the Army at the First Service Command.

Manuals Prepared

During the summer months a great deal of "spade work" has been done by the State committee in preparing the manuals which will amplify the setup for the local committees as announced by Commissioner Long last Spring.

First publication was the medical manual, which is to be followed by one on financial benefits and another analyzing the various channels created by the State and Federal Governments to help the veterans.

In the near future Mr. Gillis and the field men expect to confer with Brig. Gen. William J. Blake, Director of the Boston district of the Veterans' Administration. At that time it is expected that the field men will be given definite knowledge of the G. I. Bill of Rights benefits and how they are brought to the veterans in the Boston district.

Another way in which the committee is endeavoring to be sure that no Bay State serviceman or woman is ignorant of the many benefits arranged for them by State and Federal agencies is through the publication of an explanatory pamphlet specially designed to explain the Bay State veteran's opportunities for rehabilitation, employment or pension.

This leaflet is expected to be ready in the near future for distribution to the local centers, discharge points of the armed forces, selective service boards and all veterans organizations' offices.

Back-to-School Pledge to Mark Boston's 'Eve of S-Day Party'

Continued from Page 1

playground, when they came inside and found seats on a table or two in the lobby, enjoying the comfortable relaxation of legswinging. They ranged in age from 15 to 17 and they had the satisfied air that goes with a feeling of work done, a landmark passed, and new adventures ahead.

Not in High School

Arthur Rowell explained that he was the only one not yet in high school. He goes into the eighth grade tomorrow after a summer of helping on a truck delivering doughnuts to defense plants and other places in the early hours of the morning. He's going to ride the truck still on Friday nights only through the winter.

He was a quiet youngster with a look of dependability about him, who said very little about himself. Afterwards Mr. Strong explained that with one elder brother in the Navy, Arthur is the oldest of nine fatherless children, who—at 15—he has been helping to support. But he realizes that to go back to school will help him, and them, still more in the long run.

Joe Clark, at 16, will start in as a senior in South Boston High School tomorrow, where he has distinguished himself in football. He has been working in a heating and supply company in Somerville. But he has had plenty of experience before in part-time work during the school year.

"Did you work at all last winter?" we asked.

"Did he?" came a chorus. "Why, he had three jobs at once!"

Three Jobs

With a broad smile he explained: "Yes. On Saturdays I worked from nine to six in a fruit store. After school each week day I worked from three to five in my aunt's business—gold stamping on leather goods. In the evenings from six to eight I worked at a department store downtown."

"And how did you make out in school, with all that work as well?"

"Well, I graduated all right!"

Going back to the same high school as a junior was John Coyne, who is also 16. Through the summer he has been working at the same sheet metal fabricating plant in Somerville. He was enthusiastic about the plan of alternate months in school and at work. He expects to continue with sheet metal work in the months out of school, and to take shop courses in the school months. In some schools, he explained, alternate weeks have been arranged, but in this case, months were decided upon. He will be earning through the work periods, of course.

Other Activities

Fifteen-year-old Norman Adams, who has been working as office boy with a classified telephone directory concern, evidently looked forward to getting back into English High as a sophomore. Frank Costa, who has had a job in a paper box plant, and Alf Hart, who has been working as a stockman in a Stop & Shop store—both of them 15—also looked ahead to S-Day as promising new interests and new fields to conquer.

Joseph Baglione, who is 17, has graduated from English High, he said, and has been working with a valve manufacturing company, with which he has arranged to take a special machinists course this winter in Teachers College. Walter Holmes, also 17, is starting on a three-year, night-school course at the Franklin Technical Institute, while continuing to work at the same heating supply plant in Somerville at which Joe Clark and John Coyne have been employed through the summer.

With the boys was Charles Amorosin, a milk truck driver who is so interested in what the Dorchester House is doing for boys that he serves there a number of hours each day as physical director. "The best thing about it is," he said after the group had gone, "that with all their work and study, that bunch of boys finds time to join in so many of our activities here, from boxing to the weekly dances. The example that youngsters like that set can do more than anything we can say to influence other groups."

Ready for 'S-Day' Tomorrow

Dorchester House Back-to-School Boys

Leading members of tonight's "Eve of S-Day Party" at Field's Corner district settlement house, at which pledges to stay in school for the year are to be signed tonight. All have had good jobs this summer. Left to right: Arthur Rowell, Norman Adams, Frank Costa, John Coyne, and Joe Clark.

Maine Presidential Ballots To List Socialist Laborites

AUGUSTA, Maine, Sept. 6 (AP)—Maine's ballots for the presidential election will carry the names of Edward A. Teichert of New York City and Arla A. Albaugh of Massillon, Ohio, as the Socialist Labor Party's candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States.

Paul A. MacDonald, Deputy Secretary of State, said 1,083 certified signatures of Maine voters "have been filed by the Party, meeting requirements under Maine law for the printing of the candidates' names." He said 1,000 signatures constituted the minimum. The signatures were filed by Everett C. Smith of Portland, one of the Party's electors.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston 15, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

People, an Airline and

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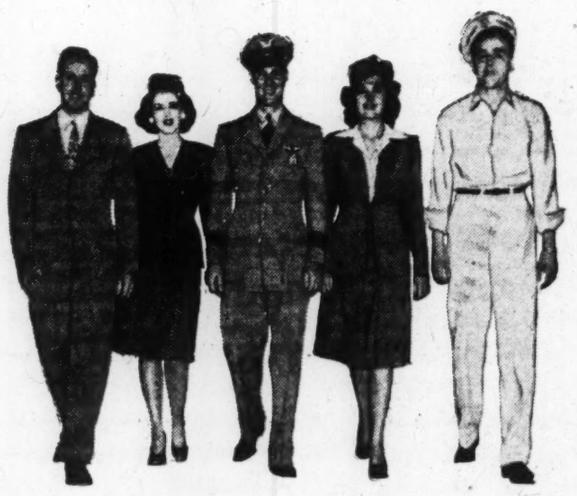

As soon as equipment is available, United Air Lines will inaugurate Mainliner Service from Boston and Hartford straight through to Cleveland, Chicago, Omaha, Denver and major Pacific Coast cities. Distance and flying time from New England to many key centers across the heart of the nation will be greatly reduced.

An airline is composed of many parts ::: planes and hangars ::: terminals and ticket offices ::: commissary kitchens ::: machine shops. And it is made up of people—the organization of people that run the airline.

The men and women who work for United, like all their future neighbors here in New England, are looking ahead with confidence. They are all part of a progressive organization—United Air Lines—preparing now to serve New England with new, fast, direct airline transportation.

Write for the interesting, 32-page free booklet
"THE STORY OF UNITED AIR LINES"

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Shift to Civilian Output On V-Day Mapped by WPB

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6—The War Production Board has decided that removal of almost all production controls on V-Day—the day the war with Germany ends—will stimulate full production most effectively and give consumers at the earliest possible moment the vacuum cleaners and lawn mowers they are eagerly awaiting.

This "sky's the limit" procedure was agreed on yesterday at a full Board meeting with Army, Navy, and major war agency spokesmen present.

Only production to be programmed from Washington after V-Day will be for military needs in fighting the war against Japan. Manufacturers will be permitted to accept unrated orders but they will be obliged to fill rated military orders ahead of all other business.

Explaining the agreement at a press conference today, J. A. Krug, Acting WPB Chairman, said it meant that "private industry will carry the ball on the job of reconversion. The Government," he declared, "can help but it can't do the job, or wet-nurse the 200,000-odd enterprises that will probably spring up in the peacetime economy."

Mr. Krug predicted that the nation will be "amazed" at the speed with which civilian consumer items will begin to come off the assembly-line after V-Day. He quoted a "leading automobile man" as promising a new car on the market within three months after Germany's collapse.

Goods that will take the longest to get into production, he said, will be those containing rubber, leather, textiles, and lumber. Gasoline is also expected to remain short until the war with Japan is ended.

McNutt Indorses Plan

Release of 1,000,000 to 2,000,000 men from the military services plus 4,000,000 to be freed by a 40 per cent cutback in war production promised as soon as Germany is knocked out will make workers available.

Paul V. McNutt, Chairman of the War Manpower Commission, was present at the WPB meeting, endorsed the removal of controls and indicated that his agency will soon announce a program for manpower after Germany's collapse designed to dovetail with the WPB procedure.

At present, Mr. McNutt is engaged in trying to fill an "acute need" for more than 200,000 additional workers still required to meet critical war production schedules. A telegraphic check of the WMC's 12 regions showed a specific need for that number of workers, chiefly "common male laborers."

Go Signal on Some Lines

Not all—but almost all—Government production controls will be removed when V-Day comes. A few allocation orders will be continued for materials that remain tight, such as lumber, textiles, and certain chemicals.

Resumption of production of electric refrigerators, electric washing machines, and automobiles will follow removal of these controls.

WPB has already given the "go" signal to manufacturers on such things as lawn mowers, electric flat irons, bed springs, vacuum cleaners, automatic phonographs, typewriters, musical instruments, bicycles, oil burners, coal stokers, can openers, bobby pins, and fountain pens.

"Know-How" Available

Though there will be no detailed priorities regulations from Washington after V-Day, Mr. Krug made it plain that WPB will not entirely fold up. It will, he said, retain its industry divisions and its industry division requirements committees "whose job will be to make certain that no one is permitted to procure an unreasonable amount of any material or product, that needed materials and components are made available at top essential civilian activities such as transportation, utilities, and fuel, and that small business is given an equal opportunity to secure materials and supplies."

Mr. Krug promised that the WPB and other Government agencies will do everything within their power "to assist and encourage industry in resuming civilian production and maintaining employment through the 'know-how' of its industry divisions and industry and labor advisory committees."

In general, however, as Mr. Krug puts it, "industry is to be allowed in its own way, according to the availability of markets, men, materials, and plants to do the swiftest and most effective job possible of restoring production, making whatever people want and affording maximum employment, just as quickly as possible."

L. R. Boulware, WPB Operations Vice-Chairman, resigned today and was supplanted by Hiland G. Batcheller, President of the Alleghany Ludlum Steel Company, who formerly held the job. According to Mr. Krug, Mr. Boulware "needed a rest" and may return to WPB later.

War Wives and Children Come 'Home'

Associated Press

Brides of Navy Men Arrive in United States

Part of a group of 60 wives and children of United States Navy personnel stand on the deck of a transport ship as it arrived in New York, Sept. 5, from Ireland. The war brides, most of whom are from Northern Ireland, are British subjects who married American sailors during the long tours of duty in the United Kingdom. They are the first war brides to be brought back to the United States in such number from the European theater of war.

Willkie Offers Chart for Labor's Efforts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 6—A six-point program aimed to chart labor's efforts to extend and guard its rights following the war has been placed before the United Office and Professional Workers of America, Congress of Industrial Organizations' affiliate, by Wendell L. Willkie, leading Republican liberal and his party's standard bearer in 1940.

Mr. Willkie, in a message of greeting to delegates of the convention meeting here yesterday, said they should endeavor to improve both the federal wage and hour laws and to work for repeal of "unwise and coercive legislation" like the Smith-Connally antistrike act. He favored labor's campaign for a yearly wage, urged increased labor co-operation and the appointment of "a real labor representative in the Cabinet so as to make sure that labor would share in the determination of the fiscal, domestic and international policies of the nation."

The following is the full text of Mr. Willkie's message:

"The knowledge of the friendship which many of the members of your organization have for me is treasured very highly by me.

"The salaried workers of this country represent a cross-section of our population economically, politically and socially. Consequently, their well-being is of interest to all Americans, for it serves as a barometer to show what is happening within our country.

"The number of office and professional men and women of America who are now fighting in our armed forces is testimony to the inter-relationship of our domestic, economic and foreign policy. These young men and women and their families now know what happens on the shores of New Guinea, Normandy, in Paris and Berlin affects the life and happiness of all of us.

"In the period of transition from war to peace, we must be alert that any effort to destroy unions will not be successful.

"We must insist upon the continuance and improvement of federal wage and hour laws.

"We must work toward the repeal of unwise and coercive legislation such as the Smith-Connally Act.

"We must encourage labor's aspiration's for an annual wage.

"We must promote increased labor co-operation so that a development into partners in a common cause ensues, and we must achieve the appointment of a real labor representative in the Cabinet so that labor will share in the determination of our Government's fiscal, domestic and international policies."

Following the reading of Mr. Willkie's greetings, the delegates adopted unanimously a resolution calling for the re-election of President Roosevelt.

You'll Need Fewer Blue Points Sept. 17

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 (AP)—Several processed food items will be removed from rationing Sept. 17, James F. Byrnes, Director of War Mobilization, announced today as follows:

Fruit spreads: All varieties of jams, jellies and fruit butters. (Fruit butters were removed from rationing effective Sept. 3 by the Office of Price Administration, but the other spreads still require blue points.)

Canned vegetables: Asparagus, pumpkin or squash, mixed vegetables.

Related products (canned): Baked beans, tomato sauce, tomato paste, tomato pulp or puree, soups, baby foods.

Marvin Jones, War Food Administrator, who decides what items the OPA is to ration, told Mr. Byrnes available and prospective supplies justify removing the items from the ration list.

Legion to Aid G.I.'s Abroad

NEW YORK, Sept. 6 (AP)—Service centers in London and Paris will be set up by the American Legion and will be a headquarters for the interpretation of the G. I. Bill of Rights overseas, E. J. Lefferts, National Field Director of the Legion, said last night. He said he would go to London shortly.

U. S. Mails Resumed To French Provinces

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 (AP)—The Government resumed at least limited postal service to northern French Provinces yesterday—after an interruption caused by Nazi occupation.

Postmaster General Frank C. Walker said that effective immediately non-illustrated post cards in English or French, on personal or family matters, will be accepted for delivery to civilians in these places (the Army takes care of delivering to its own personnel, of course):

Cruelly, cantons of Douvres, Bayeux, Ryes, Tilly, Caen, Balleroy, Trevieres and Isigny-Sur-Mer in the Department of Calvados, as well as cantons north of and including St. Malo-de-la-Lande, St. Sauveur-Iandelin Coutances, St. Jean-de-Daye, Periers, and St. Clair-sur-l'Elle in the Department of Manche.

The cost of the post cards will be three cents, the same as was in effect Dec. 4, 1942, when service was suspended. Only mail originating in continental United States, excluding Alaska, will be delivered under these preliminary arrangements.

Fly's Radio Moves Assailed in House

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 (AP)—James L. Fly, Federal Communications Commission Chairman, was told yesterday by counsel for a House committee that he committed two "improper acts" in conferences with radio broadcasters.

The contentions, which Mr. Fly vigorously denied, were:

1. That he "put pressure" on Ralph A. Horton of Miami, Fla., influencing him to sell Station WFTL there to Fort Industry Company, Detroit, Mich.

2. That he "accepted a gratuity" from George B. Storer, President of Fort Industry, in the form of a paid bill for $17.30 at the Atlanta, Ga., Biltmore Hotel.

Mr. Fly replied that if Mr. Storer paid the bill, he later repaid him and that he had not tried to influence Mr. Horton in any transaction of his station. Mr. Storer testified later that Mr. Fly had repaid him for the bill.

Bishop Cannon

CHICAGO, Sept. 6 (AP)—Bishop James Cannon, Jr., who passed on here today, was a Methodist churchman who gained national prominence through his work for the defeat of Alfred E. Smith for the Presidency in 1928.

The Bishop had come to Chicago for a meeting of the Anti-Saloon League, an organization in which he was active for years.

For a considerable number of years Bishop Cannon was the center of ecclesiastical and political controversies. A bitter foe of liquor, he once described his work in that line as more than 40 years of "active anti-liquor warfare."

A native of Salisbury, Md., Bishop Cannon studied at Randolph-Macon College and Princeton Theological Seminary. In 1888 he married Lura Virginia Bennett, who passed on in 1929, and in 1930 in London he married his former secretary, Mrs. Helen Hawley McCallum.

For many years he headed the Board of Temperance of his church.

Nice Looking

Good teeth have much to do with good looks. Thorough brushing is important. Revelation Tooth Powder is recommended by dentists generally.

★ *In some localities there may be a shortage of Revelation at times. The overseas fighting forces have first call.*

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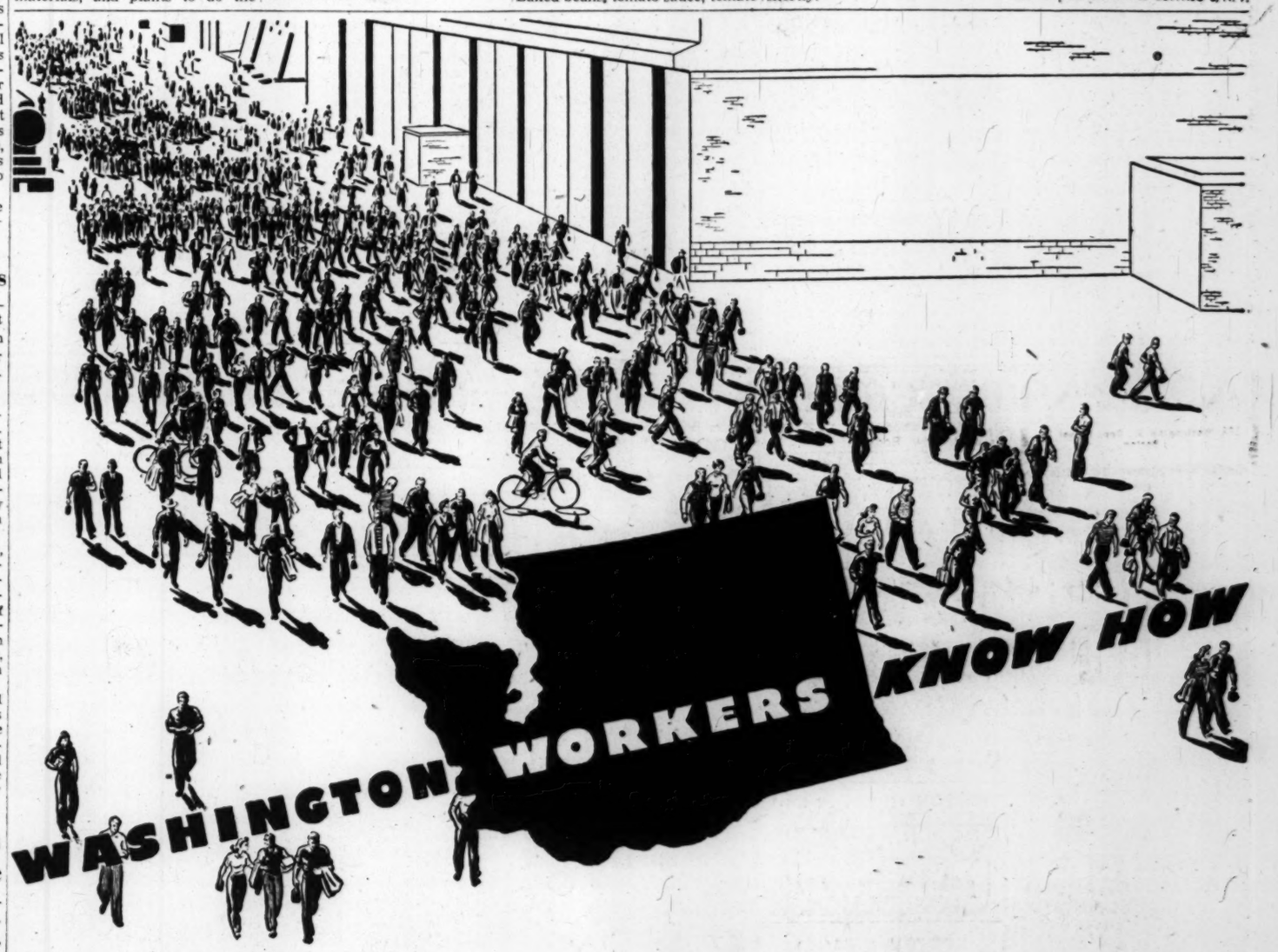

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GATEWAY TO THE GREAT POSTWAR PACIFIC MARKETS—*the Orient, Alaska, Russia, Canada, South America.*

No force less than war could have assembled the remarkable pool of skilled workers accumulated in the State of Washington since before Pearl Harbor. These workers came from every state in the union . . . by tens of thousands . . . to put their capable shoulders to the gigantic industrial wheels now whirring for Victory. These men and women have indicated that they are going to *stay* in Washington. *Cooperative, intelligent, responsible*—the industrial workers of Washington are experienced in light metal crafts, airplane and ship building, chemical industries, aluminum and magnesium production, mechanics and metal working . . . and scores of other exacting trades and skills. This great labor force is backed up by Washington's amazing and undeveloped natural resources, its cheap hydroelectric power . . . and the great new markets of the Pacific. To industrialists everywhere, Washington labor says: *"We know how. Build your postwar plants in Washington."*

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Films in Prospect for Boston Movie Houses — Art in New Hampshire

'Dragon Seed,' 'Soldier' 'Christmas Holiday' Stay

This promises to be a week of hold-overs in the movies, with continuing films announced for the State and Orpheum, Keith Memorial, Metropolitan, and Paramount and Fenway. At the RKO-Boston a new first-run film is announced for showing in conjunction with the stage show.

★ ★ ★

'Dragon Seed' Stays

Katharine Hepburn will be seen for a second week at the State and Orpheum in "Dragon Seed," based on Pearl Buck's novel about Chinese resistance to the Japanese invasion. Jack Conway and Harold S. Bucquet directed. The cast includes Walter Huston, Aline MacMahon, Akim Tamiroff, Turhan Bey, Hurd Hatfield, J. Carrol Naish, Agnes Moorehead, Henry Travers, Robert Bice, Robert Lewis, Frances Rafferty, and Jacqueline de Wit. The film runs for almost two and a half hours, and consequently short features complete the program.

★ ★ ★

'Double Indemnity'

"Double Indemnity," starring Fred MacMurray, Barbara Stanwyck and Edward G. Robinson, is held over for another week at the Paramount and Fenway Theaters. The companion film, "Three Little Sisters," with Mary Lee and Ruth Terry, will also remain on the bill.

★ ★ ★

'Christmas Holiday'

At the Keith Memorial, Deanna Durbin and "Christmas Holiday," deriving distantly from W. Somerset Maugham's novel, are starting on a second week. Here Miss Durbin is embarking on a new type of role for her as a disillusioned and emotional singer in a shady night club. In the form of flashbacks she tells the story of her marriage to a gambler who committed murder and was sentenced to prison for life. Gene Kelly, Richard Whorf, Dean Harens, and Gladys George are in the cast.

★ ★ ★

'I Love a Soldier'

A second week is announced at the Metropolitan for "I Love a Soldier," the war romance in which Paulette Goddard and Sonny Tufts are starred as a girl welder and a soldier back from the South Pacific front. Beulah Bondi, Barry Fitzgerald, Walter Sande, Mary Treen, and Ann Doran are among the featured players. The second feature, "Crime by Night," featuring Jane Wyman and Jerome Cowan, also continues.

★ ★ ★

Peter Lorre on Stage

At the RKO Boston beginning Thursday, Peter Lorre will head a stage show which includes Freddie Slack and his orchestra, Cordyn and Sawyer, and Danny Drayson. The new film will be "Moonlight and Cactus,' with the Andrews Sisters and Leo Carrillo.

★ ★ ★

'White Cliffs of Dover'

At the Exeter, "The White Cliffs of Dover," with Irene Dunne, Alan Marshal, Roddy McDowell, C. Aubrey Smith, and Frank Morgan among the players, will continue through the rest of the week. The new films arriving Sunday will include "Once Upon a Time," with Cary Grant starred, and "The Angels Sing," with Dorothy Lamour, Betty Hutton and Fred McMurray.

★ ★ ★

'Eve of St. Mark'

"The Eve of St. Mark," based on Maxwell Anderson's war play of the same name about a young draftee and his family back home, will be seen beginning Thursday at the Uptown. Anne Baxter and Michael O'Shea are in the cast. The other feature will be "Henry Aldrich's Little Secret," with Jimmy Lydon playing the role of Henry.

★ ★ ★

Japan on Telepix Screen

A film describing modern Japan will head the program of short subjects at the Telepix beginning Friday. Other items will include a film of ping pong, "Rodeo," Junior Musicians in classics and swing, a novelette, crime-does-not-pay story, color cartoon, Donald Duck, picture of the liberation of Paris, and a news digest.

Soloists scheduled for the fifty-fourth season of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, which begins on Oct. 12th under the direction of Désiré Defauw, include Mischa Elman, Jascha Heifetz and Fritz Kreisler, violinists; Oscar Levant and Artur Rubinstein, pianists, and Gregor Piatigorsky, cellist.

Scene From 'Dragon Seed' at State and Orpheum

San Fernando Valley background transformed for filming of Pearl Buck's novel about wartime China.

'Glad to See You'

Dave Wolper's new musical, "Glad to See You," is now definitely set for an opening in Boston on Oct. 30, probably at the Shubert Theater. Lupe Velez, Eddie Davis, and Jane Withers will be starred in the piece, which will have music by Jules Styne and lyrics by Sammy Cahn.

London May See Ballet Theater

"European war conditions permitting, Ballet Theater will appear at the Royal Covent Garden Opera House next summer."

This statement, under a London dateline, appears in the September issue of Dance News.

"S. Hurok, impresario of Ballet Theater, has practically completed negotiations for the rental of the London house with Boosey & Hawkes, London music publishers, who have leased the Covent Garden in association with Harold Holt; as of Jan. 1, 1945," the statement continues.

"New management plans to reopen the famous theater, and have alternate opera and ballet seasons."

Foreword to 'Men to the Sea'

"Men to the Sea," which will be presented by Dave Wolper at the Wilbur for two weeks beginning Monday, was written by a young New York newspaperman, Herbert Kubly, with what he calls "religious intent." The play deals frankly, it is said, with the situation of war brides who are home alone for a year, or perhaps two or three.

The story is told of four such brides who have come together in a boardinghouse near the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Their husbands all serve aboard the same destroyer. The plot was suggested to Mr. Kubly by several stories in the Bible, and he has conceived the principal characters in terms of such Biblical figures as Magdalene, Ruth, Hosea, Gomer, and Susannah and the Elders. But he has given them modern names and confronted them with problems of the modern world.

Directed by Eddie Dowling, the cast is composed of young Broadway players who are, with two minor exceptions, all under 25. The leading actors are Toni Gilman, Randolph Echols, Maggie Gould, Joyce Mathews, Paul Crabtree, Susana Garnett and Michael Strong.

Miss Gilman is familiar to Bostonians through having acted here in "Follow the Girls" and "Beat the Band." Maggie Gould made her first stage appearance in "Stage Door" at the Copley with Glenda Farrell. Joyce Mathews was in "Artists and Models," "Hold On To Your Hats," and "Allah Be Praised." Randolph Echols acted with Maurice Evans in "Richard II." Paul Crabtree was in Boston in "Kiss and Tell." Richard Camp was the father-to-be in "3 Is a Family," at the Colonial last summer. And James Elliott was in the cast of "Stovepipe Hat."

A week in either Boston or Philadelphia is being mentioned as a possibility for "April in Shubert Alley," a new farce by Charles Washburn and Barney Gerard about a racketeer who decides to turn actor, and the effect of that upon the Broadway drama critics. Jack LaRue of the movies, it is said, may have the role of the racketeer.

State Association Stages Annual Display at Concord

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Concord, N. H.

The annual exhibition of the New Hampshire Art Association will be on view in the State Library in Concord through September. Its members are natives of New Hampshire and residents for a minimum of two months a year in the State.

Among artists exhibiting are teachers who exercise considerable influence in the community. On the whole, they run to the middle road in painting styles, avoiding the highly realistic, and aiming for the summary presentation of the Impressionist. Concord does not seem to have absorbed those independents who ply the brush in the mountain recesses, who study, abstract, remold the landscape, the flora, and fauna to their own fanciful purpose. Some of the most irrepressible of modern initiators spend the requisite two months in New Hampshire, but they are not visible in this display. On the whole, Concord remains local, and makes no pretense at being less conservative than it is.

★ ★ ★

Most of the four dozen pictures treat the countryside. Each painter knows some little area especially well; each has a favorite farmhouse and barn, a particular stretch of meadow, hill, and forest that tempts his brush. It is an unmistakable response to environment, making trees, gables, and mountain ridges the focal areas in the canvas.

John Chandler, teacher at Manchester Institute, shows several canvases in which he records with a few stenographic strokes of pigment delectable rustic subjects. Ethel R. Foster composes "House-Top" with rewarding care, and characterizes "Carrot Boy" touchingly. Ruth Farrington paints "Rockport" and Theodora Tilton "Snow in the Town." Water colors by Sergeant Ralph Gagnon and Private Walter Slovik are fluidly painted. Brian Truelove's "Clam Diggers" is feelingly composed. Oliver Marvin's canvases show what fun this Newcastle lawyer derives from plying the brush. He provides the "primitive" element which gives zest to this exhibition.

★ ★ ★

The Tall Timbers painters add ballast to the Concord annual with a compactly composed aquarelle, "Lilies," by Helen Stotesbury, a thoughtful study of white objects on white background by Grace B. Stewart, and a satirical landscape, "Jitterbug," by Lois Tracy. The two latter painters contribute the Tory touch to the exhibition.

Other contributors are Grace Scott, W. Marshland, Theodore Drummey, Marie Kostyshak, O. J. Luneau, and D. B. Dawes. D. A.

"Snafu in Pomona" is the title of a comedy about a young soldier who has just been mustered out of service. The play by Louis Solomon and Harold Buchman will be produced by George Abbott in New York this season.

Guide to New Films

ARSENIC AND OLD LACE — Melodramatic farce about two kind-hearted, mentally-unbalanced sisters who go in for "mercy-killings" of lonely elderly gentlemen. Sundry other homicidal items fill out this horror story.—M

I LOVE A SOLDIER — Synthetic romance about girl who had decided not to marry until the war ended but changed her mind after various complications, some comic and some tragic.—M. Y.

ONE MYSTERIOUS NIGHT — Routine crook play in Boston Blackie series.—M. Y.

SAN FERNANDO VALLEY—Roy Rogers and his horse Trigger perform entertainingly in Western that follows expected pattern.—M. Y. C.

SHE'S A SOLDIER, TOO — How foundling brings turmoil and finally peace to family by two elderly spinsters, in homey story misleadingly titled.—M. Y. C.

STORM OVER LISBON — Spy melodrama with more emphasis on violent action than on subtleties of plot.—M. Y.

'TILL WE MEET AGAIN — Roman Catholic novitiate nun assists American aviator to escape from France at time of Nazi domination. Romantic adventure melodrama.—M.

WING AND A PRAYER — Tense melodrama about aircraft carrier used as decoy, with crew at last permitted to fight back during Japanese attack on Midway.—M. Y.

YOUTH RUNS WILD — Fair melodrama about neglected children of war workers, commending the Moline Community Center plan.—M.

Marcus Blechman

Miriam Hopkins

In "The Perfect Marriage," coming to the Plymouth Sept. 18.

Today on Short Waves

Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English, RKK, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
Caracas—7:15 p. m.—Comic Skirt, YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
London—6:00 p. m.—"Bridgebuilders," GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English, RKK, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
London—9:30 p. m.— Radio Theater. Fay Compton in an episode from Laurence Housman's "Victoria Regina." GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.
London—10:15 p. m.—City of Birmingham Orchestra. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30 5m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GRC, 2.68 meg., 104.2 m.
Melbourne—10:30 p. m.—News; Talks; Music. VLC4, 15.31 meg., 19.5 m.
Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—Concert of the Tabacalera Nacional S. A. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Owing to conditions abrad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"Life with Father," by Howard Lindsay and Russel Crouse. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Plymouth—"Wallflower," by Mary Orr and Reginald Denham. Featuring Betty Blythe, Frank McNellis, Sonya Stokowski. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30. First week; 3d week matinees Thursday and Saturday at 2:30.

Shubert—"Down to Miami," by Conrad Westervelt. Presented by Edgar MacGregor. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30. (One week only).

Summer Theater

Brattle Hall, Cambridge—"Come Be My Love," by Edward Caulfield. Starring Walter Hampden. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30.

Dance Orchestra

Totem Pole, Norumbega Park, Auburndale—Dancing tonight.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"White Cliffs of Dover," Irene Dunne, Alan Marshall. 2:45, 5:45, 8:45. News and short films. 2, 5, 8.

Fenway—"Double Indemnity," Fred MacMurray, Barbara Stanwyck, Edward G. Robinson. 11:35 a. m., 2:55, 6:10, 9:20. "Three Little Sisters," Mary Lee, Ruth Terry, Cheryl Walker. 1:35, 4:55, 8.

Keith Memorial—"Christmas Holiday," Deanna Durbin, Gene Kelly. 10:38 a. m., 1:25, 4:12, 6:59, 9:56. "A Girl in the Case," Edmund Lowe. 9:30 a. m., 12:18, 3:05, 5:52, 8:39.

Kenmore—"Palm Beach Story," Claudette Colbert, Joel McCrea. 2:57, 6:11, 9:25. "China Girl," 1:15, 4:24, 7:38.

Majestic—"The Song of Bernadette," Jennifer Jones. 9:45 a. m., 12:31, 3:15, 6, 8:45.

Modern—"And the Angels Sing," Betty Hutton, Dorothy Lamour, Fred MacMurray. 9 a. m., 12:10, 3:13, 6:28, 9:30. "Days of Glory," Tamara Toumanova. 10:40 a. m., 1:43, 4:50, 8.

Metropolitan: "Crime by Night," Jane Wyman, Jerome Cowan. 10:10 a. m., 1:30, 4:50, 8:10. "I Love a Soldier," Paulette Goddard, Sonny Tufts. 11:30 a. m., 2:50, 6:10, 9:30.

Orpheum: "Dragon Seed," Katharine Hepburn, Walter Huston. 9:55 a. m., 12:45, 3:40, 6:30, 9:25.

Paramount: "Double Indemnity," Fred MacMurray, Barbara Stanwyck, Edward G. Robinson. 11:10 a. m., 2:30, 5:55, 9:15. "Three Little Sisters," Mary Lee, Ruth Terry, Cheryl Walker. 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:40, 8.

RKO-Boston: "Take It or Leave It," Phil Baker. 9:49 a. m., 12:20, 2:31, 5:22, 7:53, 10:24. Stage Show: 11:10 a. m., 1:41, 4:12, 6:43, 9:14.

Scollay: "Hour Before the Dawn," Veronica Lake, Franchot Tone. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:50, 9:50. "Song of the Open Road," Edgar Bergen, Charlie McCarthy. 11:20 a. m., 2:15, 5:15, 8:15.

State: "Dragon Seed," Katharine Hepburn, Walter Huston. 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.

South Station Theater—"U. S. Marines on Review," "Three Cheers for the Girls," "Throwing the Bull," "Jewels of Iran," "Information Please," "Follow Through," cartoons and latest newsreels.

Telepix—"Airways of the World," "Paris," "Military Horses," "Technicolor Sports," "Marines Make Music," "Una Merkel Comedy," "Pete Smith," "Invasion of Southern France," World News. Continuous from 10:30 a. m. to midnight.

Uptown—"And the Angels Sing," Fred MacMurray, Dorothy Lamour. 1, 3:45, 6:35, 9:25. "Ladies of Washington," Trudy Marshall, Ronald Graham. 2:40, 5:30, 8:15.

Washington Street Olympia—"The Hour Before the Dawn," Veronica Lake, Franchot Tone. 9:10 a. m., 12:20, 3:30, 6:35, 9:45. "Song of the Open Road," Edgar Bergen, Charlie McCarthy, W. C. Fields. 10:40 a. m., 1:50, 5, 8:10.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "And the Angels Sing," Fred MacMurray, Dorothy Lamour, "Days of Glory," Tamara Toumanova, Gregory Peck. 1:45, 7:45.

Allston: "Pin-Up Girl," Betty Grable, Joe E. Brown. "So's Your Uncle," Elyse Knox. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "The Story of Dr. Wassell," Gary Cooper. "Gildersleeve's Ghost," Harold Peary.

Regent: "Lost Angel," James Craig, M. O'Brien. "Goodnight, Sweetheart," Ruth Terry.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Gaslight," Charles Boyer, Ingrid Bergman. Pardon My Rhythm," Gloria Jean. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "The Adventures of Mark Twain," Fredric March, Alexis Smith. "Four Jills in a Jeep," Kay Francis, Carole Landis. 1:30, 7:30.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Four Jills in a Jeep," Kay Francis, Carole Landis. "The Heavenly Body," William Powell, Hedy Lamarr.

Coolidge Corner: "Once Upon a Time," Gary Grant, Janet Blair. "Stars on Parade."

Cleveland Circle: "Home in Indiana," Walter Brennan. "Secrets of Scotland Yard," Edgar Barrier. 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "And the Angels Sing," Fred MacMurray, Dorothy Lamour. "Secrets of Scotland Yard," Edgar Barrier. 1:45, 8.

Harvard: "Two Girls and a Sailor," Van Johnson. "Falcon Out West," Tom Conway, Barbara Hale. 2, 8.

University: "Home in Indiana," Walter Brennan. 2:50, 6:05, 9:30. "Seven Days Ashore," Wally Brown, Gordon Oliver. 1:30, 4:40, 8:00.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Cobra Woman," Jon Hall, Maria Montez. 3:29, 7, 9:30. "Her Primitive Man," Louise Allbritton. 2:04, 5:12.

Park: "The Story of Dr. Wassell," Gary Cooper.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Home in Indiana," Walter Brennan. "Ghost Catchers" Olson and Johnson. 1:30, 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "White Cliffs of Dover," Irene Dunne. "Take It Big," Jack Haley, Harriet Hilliard. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Two Girls and a Sailor," Van Johnson, June Allyson. 3, 8:45. "March of Time, Back Door to Tokyo." Selected Short Subjects.

MALDEN—Granada: "The White Cliffs of Dover," Irene Dunne, Alan Marshall. 2:38, 5:38, 8:38. Short Subjects.

Auditorium: "The Story of Dr. Wassel," Gary Cooper, Laraine Day. 2:38, 8:38. Short Subjects.

Mystic: "Stars on Parade," L. Merricks, Larry Parks. 2:01, 7, 9:53. "Once Upon a Time," Cary Grant, Janet Blair. 3:28, 8:19.

Maplewood: "Pardon My Rhythm," Gloria Jean, Patric Knowles. 1:52, 7:52. "Tender Comrade," Ginger Rogers, Robert Ryan. 3:08, 9:08.

Orpheum: "Underground Guerillas," Mary Morriw. 3:16, 7:55. "Show Business," Eddie Cantor, George Murphy. 3:40, 9:35.

Strand: "Four Jills in a Jeep," Kay Francis, Carole Landis. 3:19, 8:24. "Gambler's Choice," Chester Morris. 2:09, 7, 9:53.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "And the Angels Sing," Fred MacMurray, Dorothy Lamour. "Days of Glory," Tamara Toumanova. 1:48, 7:45.

MEDFORD—Medford: "Two Girls and a Sailor," Van Johnson, Jimmy Durante. "Gorilla Man," John Loder.

Fellsway: "Show Business," Eddie Cantor, George Murphy. "Yellow Canary," Anna Neagle, Richard Greene.

MELROSE — Melrose: "Going My Way," Bing Crosby, Rise Stevens. Selected Shorts.

NATICK—Colonial: "Show Business," Eddie Cantor, George Murphy. "Days of Glory," Gregory Peck. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "The Adventures of Mark Twain," Fredric March, Alexis Smith. "Night of Adventure," Tom Conway.

NEWTON — Paramount: "White Cliffs of Dover," Irene Dunne. "Take It Big," Harriet Hilliard. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Strand: "Marine Raiders," Pat O'Brien, Ruth Hussey. "Song of the Open Road," Charlie McCarthy, Edgar Bergen.

Alhambra: "And the Angels Sing," Dorothy Lamour, Fred MacMurray. "Allergic to Love," M. O'Driscoll, Noah Beery.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Show Business," Eddie Cantor, George Murphy. "Knickerbocker Holiday," Nelson Eddy.

Strand: "Pimitive Man," R. Paige, L. Allbritton. "Weird Woman," Lon Chaney, Ann Gwynne.

Capitol and Ball Square: "Four Jills in a Jeep," Carole Landis, Kay Francis. "Yellow Canary," Anna Neagle.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "The Hitler Gang," Victor Varconi, Robert Watson. 2:05, 7:50. "Winter Time," Sonja Henie, Jack Oakie. 3:40, 9:30.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "And the Angels Sing," Dorothy Lamour. "Days of Glory," Tamara Toumanova, Gregory Peck.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Man from Down Under," Charles Laughton. "So This Is Washington," Lum 'n' Abner, Mildred Coles.

Coolidge: "Going My Way," Bing Crosby, Rise Stevens. Selected Short Subjects.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Home in Indiana," Walter Brennan, Lon McCallister. "Henry Aldrich, Boy Scout," Jimmy Lydon.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "The Adventures of Mark Twain," Fredric March, Alexis Smith. "Night of Adventure," Tom Conway.

WEYMOUTH Drive-In Theater: "Coney Island," Betty Grable, George Montgomery. "The Mad Ghoul," Evelyn Ankers, David Bruce.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Tender Comrade," Ginger Rogers, Robert Ryan. "Moon Over Las Vegas," Anne Gwynne.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

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Deanna DURBIN
Gene KELLY

in W. Somerset Maugham's
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DEAN HARENS
GLADYS GEORGE
DAVID BRUCE
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MEN TO THE SEA
By HERBERT KUBLY
Staged by Eddie Dowling—Sets by Howard Bay
Evgs. $1.20-$2.00; Wed. Mat. $1.20-$1.80
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EVES. AT 8:15 MATS. AT 2:15

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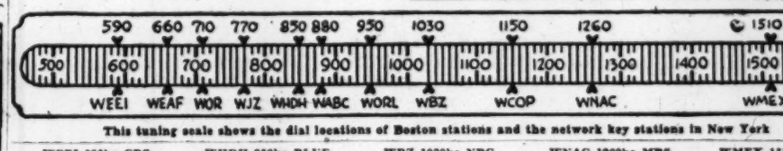
THE WORLD'S FRONT PAGE
News From Monitor Correspondents



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590ke-CBS	WHDH-850ke-BLUE	WBZ-1030ke-NBC	WNAC-1260ke-MBS	WMEX-1510ke-190m
3:00	"Mary Marlin": sk.	Morton Downey, songs	"Woman of America": sk	Dramatic sketches	Irish Melodies
3:15	"Tena & Tim": sk.	Hollywood Star Time	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Concert orchestra	News service
3:30	News; Snapshots	Dramatic serial	Pepper Young's Family	Vocal Rhythm Trio	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	Parade; Studio	Drama: Musical Variety	"Right to Happiness"	Across the Footlights	News service
4:00	Dorothy Myles, Melody in Sky; Songs	Popular music; Songs	Backstage Wife: sketch	Walter Compton, news	Sports comments
4:15	Victory Gardens	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	Musical program	Earl Hines' Orch.
4:30	Victory Gardens	Westbrook Van Voorhis	Lorenzo Jones: sketch	Detective Mystery dr.	Victory Gardening
4:45	Help Wanted: News	The Western Rambler	Young Widder Brown	Detective Mystery dr.	J. Manning, troubadour
5:00	"Five O'Clock Follies"; E. Howe, mc	Terry and the Pirates.	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; Spike Jones' Or.
5:15	Notes for Victory	"Easy Rhythms"	"We Love and Learn"	"Chick Carter": sketch	"Rhyme Time"
5:30	'Inside MGM": int.	"Jack Armstrong"	"Just Plain Bill": sk.	Adventures of Tom Mix	"Rhyme Time"
5:45	News; 6:55 J Harsch	Baseball scores; Talk	"Front Page Farrell": sk	"Superman": sketch	News service
6:00	Comment: News	Dinner concert	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Dance music
6:15	Lynn Murray's Or.	Newscast	K. Ivers; Swingcopaters	Sports; Snapshots	Dance music
6:30	Sports; Band	"Jerry and Sky"	"Jesting With Jesters"	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45	News; 6:55 J Harsch	Baseball scores; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Lou Holtz; music	Sports of the Day
7:00	'I Love a Mystery'	Spar Choral Group	Johnny Mercer's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Deanna Durbin, songs
7:15	J. Nesbitt: Parade	Salon Music	News of the World	Parade; Terry's Tunes	News service
7:30	'Easy Aces': sketch	The Lone Ranger: western drama	Vincent Lardell, songs	Radio Newsreel	Dance Time
7:45	'Easy Aces': sketch		John Barry comments	"Fair Practices," talk	Dance Time
8:00	Allen Jones, with Woody Herman Or	Ray Henle, news	"Mr. and Mrs. North": comedy mystery drama	Cecil Brown, news	News service
8:15	Drama with Jean Hersholt; News	Lum 'n' Abner: sketch	Beat the Band: Eddie Mayhoff; H. Sosnick Or	Cong. Everett Dirksen	Billy Dooley's Orch.
8:30		"My Best Girls: The Bartletts": drama		Stop That Villain: quiz; Joe Reichman's Orch.	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45					Fashions in Swing
9:00	Frank Sinatra; Orson Welles, guest.	Network program	Alan Young; Bea Wain; Peter Van Steeden's Or	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Beethoven's Symphony No. 2
9:15	Jack Carson Show	Network program	"Mr. District Attorney"	"Barbara Ladd": 'Young Folks-Old Folks"	
9:30		Louis Prima's Orch.			
9:45		Dance orch.; Drama	"Mr. District Attorney"		Classical Album
10:00	Moments in Music:	Raymond Gram Swing	Kay Kyser's College of	R. A. Gunnison, news	Newscast
10:15	"Student Prince"	Ted Malone, talk	Musical Knowledge,	Dance music	Red River Valley Trio
10:30	"The Colonel"	American Girl Philharmonic Orchestra	starring Phil Harris	G. Williams' Orch.	Earl Hines' Orch.
10:45	"The Colonel"		Musical Knowledge	Parade; Music; W'ther	Artie Shaw's Orch.
11:00	News; Rideout	Newscast	News; Elmer N. Eddy	News service	Chick Webb's Orch.
11:15	"Unrationed Jam"	Frankie Master's Orch.	Weather; Bump Hadley	Art Kassel's Orch.	Lou Breese's Orch.
11:30	B. Sherwood's Or.	Fishermen's program	Hopkins Presents: Whitford Kane in Excursion	Shep Fields' Orch.	Day's End: music
11:45	B. Sherwood's Or.	Dance orchestra; News		Shep Fields' Orch.	Day's End: News

Thursday's Programs

	WEEI-590ke-CBS	WHDH-850ke-BLUE	WBZ-1030ke-NBC	WNAC-1260ke-MBS	WMEX-1510ke-190m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Musical Alarm Clock	News; "Dress Parade"	Organ; Weather; Organ	
7:15	News; Music	Newscast	Dress Parade; Weather	Nelson Churchill, news	
7:30	Music; News	Musical Alarm Clock	News commentator	"Happy Hank"	New England Fellowship: religious program
7:45	News; Rideout	Music; News Weather	Ranger Joe's Ranch	Musical Clock	
8:00	News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news	World News Roundup	News service	Newsreel of the Air
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Melody Time	The Wax Museum	George & Dixie: News	Musical Timetable
8:30	Carl Moore's Club	Melody Time	News commentator	Louise Morgan Interv'ws	Musical Timetable
8:45	Music; News	Newscast	Edw. MacHugh, hymns	Sonya Stokowski; w'th'r	Musical Timetable
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue	Breakfast Club	Mildred Carlson, talk	News; 'Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	Across Caribbean	Breakfast Club	"Mary Foster": sketch	'Yankee Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Industrial talk	Breakfast Club	Wartime Food News	'Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time; recording
9:45	WEEI Food Fair	Breakf

Cambridge Working Girls Benefit by Y. W. C. A. Lodge

By Jessie Ash Arndt
Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

No alarm clocks, no time clocks, no telephone bells. Quiet nights to sleep and cool, quiet days to rest and read or stretch on the sand and watch white clouds in a summer sky and white foam on the breakers as they rolled in. This was vacation for 90 girls of the Business and Industrial Department of the Cambridge Y. W. C. A. this season at Vacation Lodge in Marshfield, Massachusetts.

The Lodge, which opened for the Fourth of July week-end and closed today, was the Cambridge Y. W. C. A.'s answer to the need of many young women in its Business and Industrial Department for a restful holiday after months of working long hours at unaccustomed jobs. Observing the new classifications of many of the girls who were taking over men's work in factories—classifications such as cementer, crane operator, and machinist—and noting with concern the difficulty under which many of the girls were carrying on, those in charge of the "Y. W." decided to do something about it.

Mrs. C. H. Thurber, mother of Mrs. William Tanner, President of the Cambridge "Y. W." made available a large barn on her property near Marshfield. It was done over several years ago as a vacation lodge with four sleeping units, accommodating from three to nine beds each, three showers, two kitchens and a large living room with a fireplace, a cosy gathering place on chilly or gray days. The old carriage house provided a large social room for dances and picnic suppers. It is located on an inlet where the water comes almost up to it when the tide is in and where there is clean sand with waving red grass instead of mud when the tide is out. The ocean is just a ten-minute walk away.

Miss Hazel Robinson, former secretary of the Business and Industrial Department and a friend of all the girls, was director of the Lodge. She knew how welcome it would be to them to be able to get up when they pleased in the morning. So, although a regular breakfast is served at a stated hour, those who preferred to get up later had the privilege of going to the small kitchen and getting whatever they wanted for a mid-morning snack. They could also take sandwiches along to the beach if they preferred eating there to coming back at lunch time.

There was no limit on the vacation period at the Lodge but three weeks was the longest any one girl stayed. Some came for only a day and others for week ends, a week or a fortnight. They thrived under the freedom from schedules, and returned to their work with renewed energy and enthusiasm. The cost was kept low—$10 a week—so that a vacation there would be within reach of almost any business girl who desired it.

Mrs. Tanner organized a committee comprised of both Cambridge and Marshfield Y. W. C. A. board members to supervise the Vacation Lodge project. Mrs. Parker Soule is chairman for Cambridge and Mrs. Herbert Ryder for Marshfield.

Junior Leaguers at Work

Wartime "vacations" for members of the Junior League of Boston have taken many of them onto farms and others into settlement houses and children's camps as volunteer workers.

Among those on New England farms this season are two who deliver milk for a large dairy farm in Maine. They get up at six in the morning, load their truck and cover their route over a radius of 20 miles in about four hours. After delivering the milk, they have about 360 bottles to wash and steam. Their next job is to pasteurize the milk—about 120 quarts a day. This takes an hour and a half and the same length of time is required to wash the intricate pasteurizing machine. They also put the milk through the coolers and bottle it. When these chores are finished, they round out the day by helping with the haying! "We're having a marvelous time," is their message to the Junior League office.

The League members are fulfilling their summer placement requirements with this service. Some have gone in groups from their schools and colleges and others registered with the Women's Land Army. Still others have been placed by their local county agents. Among the members doing farm work are, Anna P. Howes, Suzanne LaCroix, Fiona Munro, Theresa Putnam, June Goldthwaite, Priscilla Blackett, Frances Hamlen, Joan Richardson, Helen Van V. Warren, Isabel Warren, Louisa Clark, Lucy Gallup, Katherine Hubbell, Rosamond Kent, Jane Lawton, Phyllis Mather, Anne Converse and Janet McKey.

Those assisting in settlement house play groups and in summer camps are Sally Fay, Joan Eliot, Laura Darrin, Marion Coulter, Suzanne Blanchard, Barbara Benedict, Jeanne Barstow, Nancy Baldwin, Marcia Louise King, Barbara Ann Fursman, Mary deForest Freeman, Gwendolen Fearing, Elizabeth Horrax, Letitia Sargent, Barbara Rogerson, Anna Prince, Priscilla Munroe, Rosamond Walker, and Priscilla Stevens.

Imported Labor Big Factor In N. H. Farms and Forests

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 6—New Hampshire is receiving a large amount of imported labor this year.

First Newfoundlanders were imported to work on dairy farms in the State and in mica mines which are yielding critical mineral. Then German prisoners of war were brought into the State to work in the woods, chiefly harvesting pulpwood. Then Mexicans were imported to work for the Boston and Maine railroad. Now Jamaicans and German prisoners of war are being brought into New Hampshire to aid in the harvesting of the apple crop.

All of the foreign labor is imported under special arrangements between the governments of their countries and the United States. The prisoners of war are made available at the prevailing wage scale with the money going to the United States Government. The prisoners so employed have their regular allowance of 80 cents a day extended to $1.20 a day while so employed. The balance goes to the Government which houses, feeds, transports and guards the prisoners.

Aid for Veterans

Air from federal funds for honorably discharged men and women of World War Two was made available through the New Hampshire Unemployment Compensation Division starting yesterday.

These readjustment allowances will range up to $20 a week. The allowances, which are similar to those available to unemployed civilian workers under the State unemployment compensation law, are paid from Federal funds under the direction of the Veterans' Administration. Every discharged veteran who was out of work on September 3 became eligible for a "readjustment allowance" by reporting to the United States Employment Service and filing a claim with the Unemployment Compensation representative.

The requirements for such allowances are at least 90 days' service in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps or Coast Guard, or a discharge because of injury or disability received in active duty; residence in the United States, and availability and ability to do suitable work.

Rationed Manpower

Mrs. Abby L. Wilder, State Manpower Director for the War Manpower Commission, says that priority referral system, now in operation in New Hampshire, was caused by the fact that war production is not keeping pace with the needs of our fighting men.

"When shortages threatened in food, fuel gas and other essential commodities," explained Mrs. Wilder, "they were rationed. And that is really what the priority referral program is—the rationing of manpower so that the most urgent needs of the war program will be met.

"Under the War Manpower Commission's priority referral program, no full-time male worker in the State, except those working on farms, may accept a job unless he is referred to it by the United States Employment Service. Neither may any man change from one job to another without first checking with USES to make sure that the change will be of benefit to the war program."

War Records Planned

Chief Justice Thomas L. Marble of the New Hampshire Supreme Court has been named Chairman of the New Hampshire War Records Committee by Gov. Robert O. Blood, Prof. Normand Alexander, acting head of the Department of Government at the University of New Hampshire, will serve as Executive Secretary of the Committee.

Other members of the committee are Brig. Gen. Charles F. Brown, Director of Selective Service in New Hampshire and Adjutant General for the State; Mrs. Agnes Dunn of Concord, Secretary of the State Defense Council's Committee on Consumer Interests and Salvage; James R. Everett of Nashua, President of the Wonolancet Manufacturing Company; State Commissioner of Agriculture Andrew L. Folker of Laconia; J. D. Hartford, editor of the Portsmouth Herald; Mrs. Mildred McKay of Concord, State Librarian; Mrs. Loren Richards of Manchester; Prof. Leon Richardson of Dartmouth College; State Labor Commissioner William Riley of Concord; Winfield Shaw of New Boston, Chairman of the State Planning and Development Commission; Noel T. Wellman of Concord, Executive Director of the State Defense Council, and Mrs. George Wyeth of Hanover, Chairman of the Consumer Interests Committee of the State Defense Council.

"In brief, the plan of the committee is to assemble the records of the participation of New Hampshire people in the war efforts of this State," declares Governor Blood. Individuals, groups and organizations in the State are urged to preserve the records of their war activities for possible use by this War Records Committee.

Income Tax Bills Mailed

About 225,000 bills have been mailed by the office of Collector Denis W. Delaney, covering the Sept. 15 payment for those who filed a Federal estimated declaration of 1944 income. Bills are due and payable before Sept. 15 at branch offices of the Internal Revenue Bureau throughout the State or at the main office at 141 Milk Street, Boston.

Launched at Charlestown on Labor Day

Official United States Navy

First Floating Home for Overseas Navy

Quarters for 800 sailors at advance island bases are provided by new craft launched at the Boston Navy Yard in Charlestown on Labor Day. This Naval Auxiliary Barracks Ship (APL) is ready for the finishing installations which will precede a long trip overseas. Having no engine, the APL must be towed to its destination. The ship is more than 250 feet long, with a beam of nearly 50 feet.

Boston School Kindergarten Age Lowered

Boston children who are or will be four years and three months old by Sept. 15 may enter kindergarten levels in the public schools as the result of a decision made yesterday by the Boston School Committee lowering age entrance requirements. Formerly a child had to be at least four years and four months old to begin school.

Committeeman Clement A. Norton broached the subject by asserting that the "4-4" age requirement was unfair to children of unusual intelligence, and it was suggested that under-age children be given examinations by masters of the schools, but the proposal was finally discarded.

Disregarding a recommendation made by the Board of Apportionment asking reconsideration of the Committee's stand on salaries, the Committee voted unanimously to sustain itself in a previous action allowing two increments for some submasters in the school system. It was argued by Superintendent Arthur L. Gould and Assistant Superintendent Michael J. Downey that submasters receiving these increments were getting more than submasters appointed before them.

Changing the name of the Mechanic Arts High School to the Boston Technical High School was approved by the Committee.

The following transfers of principals were announced: Mary A. Haverty, from Pierce district to Bennett district; Martha A. Norton, Warren district to Endicott district; Mary R. Quinn, Hyde district, to Pierce district; Frederick A. Dunfey, Dwight district, to Dwight-Everett district.

Promotions announced were as follows: Marguerite G. Sullivan, vice-principal of the Donald McKay district, to principal of the Hyde district; Maurice T. Ford, vice-principal of the William Barton-Rogers intermediate district, to principal of the Warren district; Helen F. Cody, teacher in the Edward intermediate district, to vice-principal in the Gaston-Oliver Hazard Perry district; Marion V. Morrison, vice-principay of Quincy district, to assistant director of penmanship department; Edward J. Wall, master of English High School, to supervisor of Safety and Health Education.

McKenney Promoted to Post Of School Physical Director

By Laura Haddock
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Appointment of Joseph McKenney as Director of Physical Education in the Boston school system, just announced by the School Committee, advances to an important post a man who has had a decade of experience in the work involved. Mr. McKenney has been Assistant Director for the past 10 years under Nathaniel J. Young, whom he succeeds.

A former Boston College football star and coach, Mr. McKenney said today he had always been actively interested in sports and recreation, and because he has seven children of his own, he believes he understands the problems of children. He admits he is more the practical type of recreation expert than the theorist. His Master's Degree from Boston College was in the subject of history. However, he says he has always been an avid reader of books on the techniques of recreation.

He is a member of the National Education Association's subsidiary, the American Association of Health, Physical Education, and Recreation, and he is one of the six men recently selected by that organization to study postwar plans for physical education in the public schools of the country.

Direction of Playgrounds

The position to which Mr. McKenney will succeed is potentially the most important recreation job the City offers. Its salary is $5,472 a year, and after the first two years it carries life tenure. It involves direction of the city's 108 playgrounds, and co-operation with the Park Department in the operation of 26 parks and playing fields. It has charge of military drill in the schools, and of all physical education and sports in the school system. For operation of the playgrounds alone, the current budget is $137,000 for the period between April 17 and Oct. 21.

Considerable criticism has been leveled at the office of Director of Physical Education during the past few years by civic leaders and organization for what they declare is lack of co-ordination and long-range planning. It has been said, for example, that Boston's recreation setup would be improved by the formation of a board of seven members and the appointment of a "superintendent of recreation" to administer all the City's recreational facilities. Administration is now scattered among several agencies, notably the Park Department, School Department, Department of Public Works, and the Metropolitan District Commission.

Needs Council's Approval

A bill to this end was, in fact, passed by the Massachusetts Legislature and signed by Governor Saltonstall last summer. Before it can go into effect, however, it must have the approval of the City Council in any city adopting it. The Boston City Council has failed to vote its approval thus far.

Mr. McKenney is inclined to feel, he says, that co-ordination of Boston's recreation facilities under one head is impractical. He is satisfied with the way the School Department and the Park Department work together in harmony. "There's nothing they want that we won't give them, and vice versa," he points out. "I don't think it would work if you appointed an outsider to administer a plan that depends on the budgets of different individual departments of the city."

It is Mr. McKenney's opinion that public recreation in Boston is operating as satisfactorily as is possible within the budgetary limits. Asked if he thought there was any direction in which improvement could take place, he said he felt the high schools ought to have sports practice fields adjoining the school buildings, but he didn't at the moment know how that could be accomplished unless the city razed whole blocks of business buildings and dwellings.

Paid Workers Preferred

Mr. McKenney does not believe that much can be accomplished with volunteer help from the communities in which playgrounds and other recreational facilities are located. "You never know with volunteer workers," he says, "if they decide at the last minute they want to go to a tea or something, they don't show up on the job. You can't count on them. I think it's better just to get along with paid workers and then you know where you are all the time."

He laments the recent lowering of standards for playground teachers, and believes that these workers should be selected solely from from the ranks of college graduates. At present, even college freshmen are accepted. He does not insist that the teachers be trained in the social sciences or be graduates of teachers' colleges or have majored in education. "They don't come to us for jobs unless they're interested in children, anyway," he says, "so I don't see why we need to set up a requirement of that kind." Supervisors of the playgrounds are graduates of Sargent, Posse-Nissen, or Bouve schools of physical education.

Ration Dates for Consumers

Beef, Cheese, Butter, and Oleo—Book No. 4 Red stamps A8 through Z8 and A5 through G5 now valid and worth 10 points each, regardless of numbers printed on them. Good indefinitely. Red tokens may be used as change.

Canned Goods—Blue stamps A8 through Z8, and also A5 through L5, in Book 4, worth 10 points each, now valid; good indefinitely. Blue tokens may be used as change.

Sugar—Stamps 30 through 33 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds each; good indefinitely.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

In addition to five pounds for canning on Stamp 40, a maximum of 20 pounds of sugar a person for home canning will be granted on application to local War Price and Rationing Boards.

Fuel Oil—Period 4 and 5 coupons now valid; expire Sept. 30. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons).

New Period 1 coupons may be used as soon as received from ration board.

Gasoline "A"—No. 11A coupons for 3 gallons each now valid; expire Nov. 8.

Serially numbered B3, B4, C3 and C4 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be indorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Shoes—Stamps 1 and 2 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair each. Both good indefinitely.

Stoves—Certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "B" and "C" gasoline ration bookholders. "A" book-holders now eligible for used tires. Tubes now ration free.

Chinese Laundry Ceiling Prices Set

Charts showing the Federal ceiling prices for laundering various garments will be prominently displayed in sixteen Greater Boston Chinese hand laundries, it was agreed in Federal Court today. The laundries, agreed through counsel, to the filing of consent decrees stipulating that there would be no violation of the ceiling price regulations.

Judge Charles E. Wyzanski, Jr., signed the decree. The action, said to be the first of its kind in the United States, followed complaints by the Office of Price Administration alleging that prices ranging from 2 cents to 25 cents a garment above the ceiling had been charged for laundering shirts, nurses' uniforms, underwear, and hosiery.

Living Costs Show Drop

Cost of living declined three-tenths of one per cent in Massachusetts during August, according to the State Division on the Necessaries of Life. Purchasing power of the dollar stood at 80.8 cents, as compared with the five-year period, 1935-1939, before the opening of the European war.

French Relief Hands Join In Clothing Drive

Unification of all agencies for French war relief under the name of American Relief for France, Inc., was announced yesterday by Orson Adams, Jr., Chairman of the Massachusetts Committee.

This volunteer agency, Mr. Adams said, will devote the coming year to supplying clothing for the people of France.

Sewing-room facilities of the Massachusetts Committee at 121 Newbury Street are being enlarged and an urgent plea for those who are interested in sewing at headquarters or at home to register now is being made, Mr. Adams said. Materials and instruction will be provided.

The French Restaurant, which last year served more than 25,000 meals and netted $9,000 for French war relief, reopened today, Mr. Adams said. Volunteers to operate the restaurant are needed.

The Massachusetts Committee for American Relief for France, Inc., is headed by these officers:

Orson Adams, Jr., Chairman; Mrs. Robert W. Lovett and Mrs. William D. Sohier, Vice-Chairmen; Allan Forbes, Treasurer; Miss Joanna Sargent, Secretary; Mrs. John A. Tuckerman, Restaurant Chairman; Mrs. Robert W. Lovett and Mrs. W. D. Sohier, Workman, co-Chairmen; Mrs. Ferdinand Brigham, Foyer Chairman; Jean Seznec, Extension Chairman; Charles Sumner Bird, Mrs. Andre Morize and Mrs. John V. Spalding, Extension Committee members; Edward A. Weeks, Jr., Publicity Chairman; Allan Forbes and Mrs. William D. Sohier, Publicity Committee members. The Board of Directors is composed of: Orson Adams, Jr., Charles Sumner Bird, Mrs. Ferdinand Brigham, Allan Forbes, Mrs. Homer Gage, Mrs. Robert W. Lovett, Mrs. Andre Morize, Mrs. Isaac Patch, Jean Seznec, Mrs. William D. Sohier, Mrs. John V. Spalding, Mrs. John A. Tuckerman, and Edward A. Weeks, Jr.

Bates College Man Gets B. U. Chair of Philosophy

The appointment of Dr. Peter Anthony Bertocci of the Bates College Faculty as Associate Professor of Philosophy at Boston University's College of Liberal Arts has been announced by Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, President.

Dr. Bertocci will begin his duties at B. U. on Oct. 2. He succeeds Dr. L. Harold De Wolf, who has been named Professor of Systematic Theology on the faculty of the Boston University School of Theology.

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Quincy DE Ship Launching To Honor Hero of Midway

War Activities of New England

In honor of a Naval hero of the battle of Midway, the destroyer escort Horace A. Bass will be launched at the Quincy yard of the Bethlehem Steel Company on Sept. 12, the First Naval District announced today.

Sponsor of the fighting ship will be Mrs. Sarah M. Bass, widow of Ensign Horace A. Bass, for whom the DE is to be named.

Ensign Bass was awarded the Navy Cross for "extraordinary heroism as pilot of an airplane of a fighting squadron in action against enemy Japanese forces in the Battle of Midway, June 4, 1942." On Aug. 24, 1942, the Ensign was reported missing in action and officially declared killed a year later.

Another launching is scheduled for the Hingham yard of the same company next Saturday when the LST 943 is to go down the ways. Sponsor of this tank landing ship will be Miss Margaret E. Clarke of Annapolis, daughter of Capt. W. P. O. Clarke, Chief of Staff for the Atlantic Fleet's Amphibious Training Command.

Hotel to Be Returned

Another Boston hotel will be returned to private operation within 30 days, according to a First Service Command announcement naming Hotel Commonwealth in Bowdoin Street. In making public this action the Army states "the move is in keeping with Army policy of returning private property to the original owner as soon as military conditions permit." The Commonwealth housed approximately 500 enlisted men and has been operated by the Army since May, 1943.

Bay State Fliers Freed

Nine Bay State airmen are among 27 New England fliers who were liberated in Romania by the Russian advance, according to an announcement today. They are:

Lieut. Edward S. Lylimaki, Quincy; Lieut. George D. Mason, Newton Center; Sergeant John A. Dunn, West Roxbury; Sergeant Irwin Salovitz, Roxbury; Lieut. James W. Gall, Worcester; Lieut. Lewis A. Armistead, Boston; Lieut. Robert P. Malone, Arlington; Lieut. Oren D. Bragdon, Cambridge; Lieut. Thomas F. Fallon, North Billerica.

Three New Englanders have been awarded citations for war achievements, according to a War Department announcement yesterday. Lieut. Col. James F. Skells, Infantry, of West Hartford, Conn., received the Distinguished Service Cross while in action with American troops holding defense positions on Mt. Castellone, Italy, last February.

Maj. Edmund R. Walker, Infantry, of Stonington, Conn., was awarded the Legion of Merit for supply achievements during the period June to November, 1943, when he was G-4, supply chief, of the Fifth Army in Italy.

First Lieut. Allen E. Simmons, Infantry, of Belfast, Maine, won the Silver Star Medal in skillfully leading his platoon on in an attack on enemy infantry during a Mediterranean campaign, Dec. 9, 1943.

BACK TO BUSINESS
SUITS $38.50

Choice 100% Worsted fabrics-Leopold Morse tailored in our own Boston Workshops

PAYMENT ON CHARGE PURCHASES MADE NOW NOT DUE UNTIL NOV. 10th

It's not a bit too soon to start getting your Fall wardrobe in shape. One morning soon, the mercury will play an old New England trick and you *will* need a Fall suit. Speaking of New England, these 100% worsted suits were made right here in Boston in our own workshops When you do a job yourself you know it's done right, and that's just the way we feel about our clothing. For almost a century our factory has produced nationally acclaimed clothing . . . our reputation today, as always, is your guarantee of the finest.

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UPTOWN at 52-56 Summer St.
CAMBRIDGE, Harvard Square

Leopold Morse Co
HOME OF THE WOLVERINE SUIT

Nazi Defense Stiffens on All Fronts—Allies Mass for Assault on Siegfried Line

Continued from Page 1

Sept. 3 by armored patrols, but the United States Third Army permitted the disclosure of them only today. Since Sept. 3 the fast-moving Third has been battling in force along the Moselle River and has had plenty of time to drive on to Saarbrucken, Germany, some 40 miles farther east. Swiss border reports Sept. 5 said American forces had taken Saarbrucken, but there has been no confirmation.

Another front dispatch said an American column—presumed to be the one which crossed the Meuse at Commercy—had reached the Moselle at Pont-à-Mousson, halfway between Nancy and Metz, and had encountered heavy German artillery fire.

Later it was announced that Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., had sent motorized cavalry patrols to the vicinity of Metz and that troops had reached a point four miles from the city after battering down stubborn resistance.

In Belgium, Lieut. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' United States First Army crossed the Meuse against slight enemy opposition at Dinant, 15 miles south of Namur, and at the French town of Givent on the border. This Army drove the Nazis from Charleroi, a city of 27,000, swept on and liberated Namur and pushed on toward Liége.

Prisoners in the American two-day mop-up near Mons rose to 14,000.

The British push into Holland presumably was made straight north of liberated Antwerp. Thirty miles northwest of Brussels the British widened their wedge to the southern outskirts of Gent, the largest Belgian city still in German hands. Gent, with a population of 162,858, is the third largest city in Belgium.

Le Havre Garrison Hit by Lancasters

The cut-off enemy garrison at the French port of Le Havre underwent a 1,000-ton Lancaster aid the night of Sept. 5-6. Allied units closing in on the outskirts of the city found its approaches heavily mined and covered by gun positions.

The day-long bombing of Brest by Fortresses, Marauders, and Havocs was followed up by British Lancasters, and the attack presumably went on Sept. 6.

On the French Channel coast nearest to England, Canadian patrols got through to the Strait of Dover on both sides of Calais, and other Canadian units were within a mile of the port of Boulogne, field dispatches said.

Polish armor and infantry fighting under Canadian command moved into the outskirts of St. Omer, 28 miles east of Boulogne.

For the moment, this was the fight that held Britain's attention, with the bright promise that the last enemy-held territory still within gun range of England's "robot corner" soon would be cleared. It was estimated that 50,000 Germans remained in the narrow coastal belt in the Boulogne-Calais-St. Omer area.

The German frontier area is under heavy aerial attack. Blows which American heavy bombers struck at industrial and communications targets in Karlsruhe, Stuttgart, and Ludwigshafen possibly were a prelude to a full-stage assault by Allied ground troops on the Siegfried Line. All three cities are just behind the line.

The total American bag of prisoners since D-Day now is more than 205,000, it was announced. The Third Army has estimated it captured 76,000, wounded 62,250, and killed 19,500 Germans. The United States First Army reported Aug. 30 that it had captured 115,000 Nazis. Since then, it has mopped up at least 14,000 in the pocket south of Mons.

It also was estimated officially that 50,000 Germans now are caught in the Pas-de-Calais coastal strip which is thinning hourly.

Five thousand of these are in Boulogne and 5,000 in Le Havre, where the garrison was given a second surrender ultimatum.

Robot Bomb Damages Elizabethan Houses

By the Associated Press

London, Sept. 6

A direct hit by a robot bomb, it was disclosed today, has caused considerable damage to Staple Inn, a beautiful row of medieval half-timbered houses facing High Holborn. A chronicler in the days of King James I described the Staple as the "fayrest of innes of Chancerie."

Southern France:

French Forces Nearing Dijon

French forces chasing the Germans from southern France were believed to be approaching Dijon, ancient capital of Burgundy, after occupying Chalon-surSaône apparently without opposition.

Chalon is a strategic communications center and district capital 37 miles below Dijon. From Chalon, highways and rails fan out toward central France and southwestern Germany.

American troops occupied the village of St. Germain-du-Plain between Chalon and the Swiss border.

Allied Headquarters gave no indication of the position of the main German force. Latest reports had the Germans fleeing toward Dijon, which is less than 90 miles southwest of Belfort and the Nazi escape pass into southwest Germany.

Occupation of Dijon would put Lieut. Gen. Alexander M. Patch's Seventh Army within 60 air-line miles of American Third Army units last reported at Bar-sur-Seine, southeast of Troyes.

Free French and Allied forces were reported to be fighting against a motorized German unit at Baume-les-Dames, 30 miles southwest of the Nazi-fortified city of Belfort and the last serious obstacle before the Belfort Gap leading into southwest Germany.

Advices from across the frontier said the city of Besancon, 10 miles farther southwest on a railway and highway from the Rhone Valley, had been occupied.

Italy:

Allies Take Ridge Near Coriano

Powerful Eighth Army forces have captured an important ridge running from the key town of Coriano to the Adriatic Sea in furious battling below Rimini, eastern anchor of the Nazi Gothic Line, but Coriano still is in German hands, Allied Headquarters said Sept. 6.

Allied patrols have penetrated the town, but troops have not been able to enter it in force. The Germans were said to be putting up a fanatical defense on high ground to the left of Coriano.

North of Pisa on the western end of the Italian front, the Americans continued to register gains, driving the Germans from Altopascia and sending patrols deep into the important communications center of Lucca, a provisional capital with a population of 82,000 10 miles northeast of Pisa.

British columns ran into growing resistance north of Florence, but scored important gains in the high terrain overlooking the city.

The resistance of the Nazis on the Adriatic showed signs of weakening as the Canadians and other elements of the Eighth Army severely mauled fresh tank and infantry reinforcements thrown into their path.

Nazis Admit:

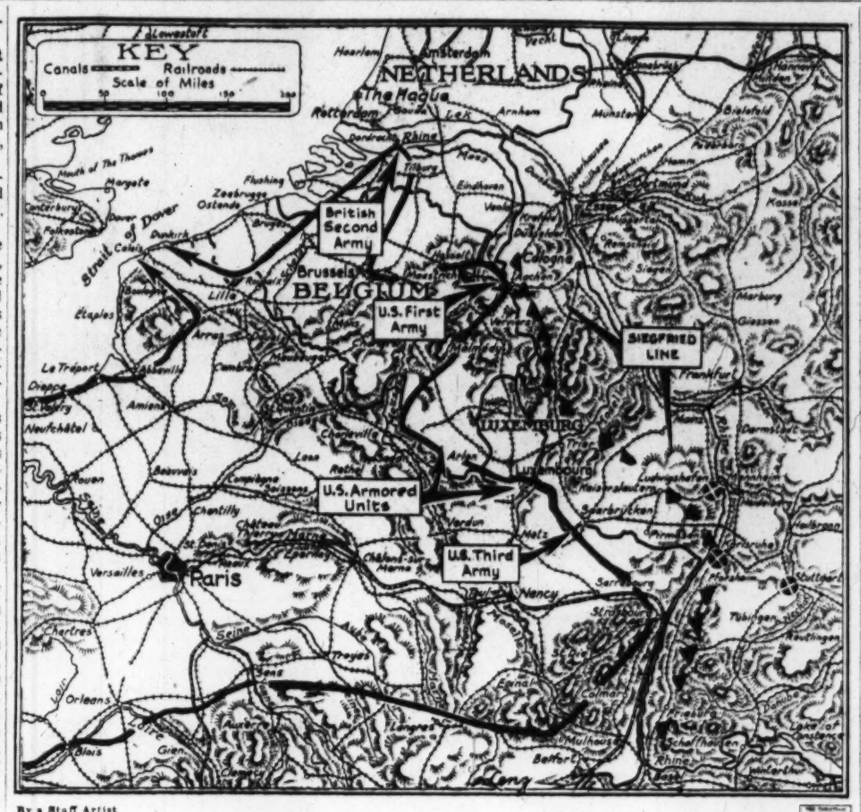
Success Now Out of Reach

Lieut. Gen. Kurt Dittmar, propaganda spokesman for the German High Command, told the Reich the night of Sept. 5 that a "deficiency of means has placed success out of our reacch" at present, but that a new total mobilization would soon stabilize the Western Front.

General Dittmar compared the Allies' break-through to the Germans' own smash through the Maginot Line in 1940 and said the "basic reason underlying all our difficulties is known—the insufficient number of the forces employed."

But, he added, this will be different from now on.

"Now we are fighting on considerably reduced fronts," he asserted. "When our national strength, whose total mobilization has been the aim of all our efforts in the last few weeks, is concentrated on the shortened prepared lines, then it will be possible for us to restore the strategic balance which we have now lost in the West."



By a Staff Artist

Pattern Emerges for Battle of Germany

Arrows show main Allied spearheads in western Europe and groupings of principal forces. Line represents approximate forwardmost battle positions as given in Allied communiqués. Crosses at right show where Allied air power has been carrying out especially heavy bombing assaults.

Marauder Bombers Based in Normandy

By the Associated Press

A U. S. Ninth Air Force Bomber Base in France, Sept. 6

Marauder medium bombers of the U. S. Ninth Air Force have been operating from a base in Normandy since Aug. 27, it was disclosed Sept. 5 after an inspection by Maj. Gen. Samuel Anderson, commander of the Ninth Air Force Bomber Command.

The move from bases in Britain extended the potential bombing radius of the mediums to the Spanish border and put them in position to move speedily eastward where they could join the heavies in plastering the heart of Germany.

Eastern Front:

Russians Capture Narew Strong Point

The Narew River strong point of Ostroleka, 60 miles northeast of Warsaw, was captured in the violent new Russian oeffnsive between the Capital and East Prussia, Marshal Joseph Stalin announced in an order of the day.

Ostrokela lies on the east bank of the historic river, which Moscow and Berlin dispatches said had been crossed, and 26 miles south of the southern boundary of East Prussia, against which Berlin announced the powerful offensive was directed.

Railroads radiate from the town to East Prussia, Bialystok, Warsaw, and Siedlce.

The Nazi-controlled Oslo Radio said Sept. 6 the Red Army had begun a march into Bulgaria, but there was no confirmation of the report from any other source.

At the southern end of the long Eastern Front, troops which captured Craiova in southwest Romania drove along the Wallechian plains on the approaches of Yugoslavia for a junction with the Partisan Army of Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) to cut off all the enemy in Bulgaria, southern Yugoslavia, Greece, and the Aegean.

The swift Russian columns in Romania were less than 50 miles from Yugoslavia, less than 55 from the Iron Gate where the Danube cuts through the Transylvanian Alps, less than 140 from seething Belgrade, and 175 from Hungary proper.

Philippines:

Allies Two Thirds Of Long Way Back

American warplanes sweeping virtually unopposed over southern Mindanao are forging another link in the chain of strategy which Gen. Douglas MacArthur's forces have already extended two thirds of the long way back to the Philippines.

General MacArthur's advance from southeastern New Guinea—high tide of Japan's southward drive from Asia—is equivalent to a push from northern Florida to Cheyenne, Wyo., on the way to Seattle, Wash.

Neutralization of Japanese air power in southern Mindanao is the latest result of co-ordinated land, sea, and air strategy which since mid-December of last year has landed American troops at 11 points on New Britain and New Guinea and carried them to northwesternmost Dutch New Guinea about 600 miles from the Philippines.

While climbing the ladder reaching toward the Philippines since Dec. 15, 1943, General MacArthur's forces have killed 34,847 Japanese, more than 10 times the number of Americans lost.

The ground advance was matched in the air, said Brig. Gen. Charles Willoughby in a staff lecture. He credited American airmen with destroying 13,330 Japanese planes from the start of the war to June 30, keeping pace with the enemy's production.

In the first half of this year, he said, Southwest Pacific planes dropped a 25 per cent greater bomb load than in all of 1943. The tonnage dropped in six months throughout Asia and the Pacific was nearly half again as great as in all of last year.

Meanwhile, smashing new air blows against Japan's crumbling position south of the Philippines have destroyed or crippled 37 more enemy ships, including 13 laden with troops, General McArthur said.

Forrestal:

Hard Fight Looms With Tokyo Air Arm

Navy Secretary James V. Forrestal reported that the Japanese now are able to mass their air power in a comparatively small area and that a "long and hard" fight is in prospect.

He said at a news conference that a year ago the Japanese had their air forces spread over an immense Pacific area, but that with the capture or neutralization and by-passing of some 50 enemy bases by American forces, "the Japs are relieved of the responsibility of supplying them with planes.

"They can mass their air power now in the narrowing theater of action, the Philippines, China, and Japan proper," Mr. Forrestal said.

He added that the Japanese obviously have been saving their forces for engagements to come and as a result will have more planes in future engagements. Also, he said, the Japanese have made "many important technical improvements" in planes.

Casualties:

5,000,000 Lost In Battle of China

The Chinese asserted in Chungking that the Japanese had suffered 2,144,000 casualties among combat troops plus "600,000 to their garrison, supply, and transport units in the rear" during the eight years of war through June 31. Chinese casualties were said to total 2,802,220.

Supply Blitz Helps Allies To Keep the Nazis Fleeing

Continued from Page 1

was only 10 officers and 140 men, shows the results of hitting hard and keeping the enemy reeling behind the line who hustled up with no chance to recover—a strategy impossible without the boys supplies.

The parachuting of 10 tons of maps covering Germany to Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's impatient columns merely highlights the mammoth achievements everywhere in France and Belgium in pushing gasoline, food, and other supplies forward with conveyor-belt speed and in maintaining administration, liaison, and competent organization on the world's most fluid and fastest-unreeling battle front.

The spectacular six-day British advance, which on Aug. 3 broke out of the Seine beachheads, reached Arras on Sept. 1 freed Brussels on Sept. 3, and captured Antwerp on Sept. 4, is a case in point.

The advance covered 210 miles as the crow flies and covered a lot more mileage traveling as an armada of roaring tanks and lorries twisting on main and minor roads and mopping up resistance en route. This force wasn't just a few columns, but a full army of many thousands of men of both infantry and armored divisions.

It is estimated that the advance included 800 tanks. If they covered only 200 miles, they consumed approximately 160,000 gallons of gasoline. Add four or five trucks for every tank, and certainly not less than 250,000 gallons of gasoline have been consumed in the big push. The American armies have demanded equally vast quantities of fuel.

Beyond this are the insatiable food demands. Add thousands of shells for the Long Toms and mortars, tens of thousands of machine-gun belts, and vast paraphernalia for clearing obstructions and feeding the civil population, and the supply requirements stagger the imagination.

Yet all the supplies for both the 21st and 12th Army groups—British and American—which have not been air-borne have been brought in at Cherbourg, or possibly Caen, which may now be functioning as a port, and the heroic supply beachheads.

With the speed requirements increasing, supply officers have turned to the airplane to deliver every sort of emergency item, from gasoline and machine guns and jeeps to flour for the civilian populations. New airfields are built or existing ones rehabilitated, pacing the armies' advance, and planes come roaring in with precious high-priority cargoes.

In extreme cases, supplies have been parachuted, although it means less cargo per plane and is less efficient in the long run.

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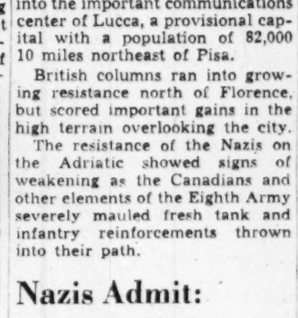
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Poland Shows Deep Scars From German Terror Rule

Continued from Page 1

inert mass with its only interest to find food. What political thought there was was deliberately confused by the Germans.

The Germans also did everything to make the Poles doubt their country's resurrection. They were the inferior race. Even in their passports, they were called not Poles but "Nichtdeutcher," that is non-German.

The remarkable thing is not that all this German work of corruption and demoralization has left a mark in Poland, but that it has not left a mark that is even deeper and that so much natural spiritual thought and power of recuperation is left in the Polish nation.

Poland has gone through physical and mental torture, is shaken and bewildered, has not yet found its bearings, but there are signs that natural instincts are helping it shake off the torpor wherein it had been, and to begin to distinguish outlines of a real world which had been hidden from it for five years in that nightmarish prison Germany formed around every Pole.

Government Faces Difficulties

When one realizes the horrible atmosphere from which the Polish people now are emerging, one begins to understand the stupendous difficulties facing any kind of authority, whether military or civil, that intends to govern such a country. What makes this authority's task even harder is that the whole of Poland is not liberated yet. If that were the case, it would be infinitely easier.

German propaganda had been so potent that to this day many Poles cannot persuade themselves the Germans will never come back. Many perhaps feel the Polish Committee of National Liberation and the presence of the Red Army in Lublin are only a passing phase. Lublin is haunted by the tragedy of Warsaw, which to many Poles is not only a demonstration of German bestiality but also that with which that bestiality used for so long to be associated in their thoughts: German power.

Skepticism Counteracted

When three Polish divisions march to the front to fight in a grim battle for Warsaw, when later, as on Sept. 3, another Polish division marches through the Lublin streets, many Poles still feel at the back of their thought it is too good to be true. With the Polish Committee, these doubting persons do not quite know where they stand. Isn't it a good thing, this Russo-Polish comradeship in arms? Yet they are not all doubters. Everybody is really delighted to see the Polish troops, with their banners and insignia, march through Lublin, see smart Polish uniforms where before there were only German soldiers and Gestapo men. Yet many are reserved because of German propaganda.

"Will the Russians really defeat the mighty Germans? Will the Russians and the Allies not quarrel and play into the Germans' hands?" Yet the instinct of self-preservation counteracts this skepticism.

One of the most impressive things here was the Sept. 3 unveiling of the Russo-Polish cenotaph, a ceremony at which Soviet Marshal Konstantin Rokossovsky was present. Polish reserve and skepticism broke down. Marshal Rokossovsky was hailed as the man who would save Poland. Dozens of Polish women took up their children to Marshal Rokossovsky and presented him with flowers.

Flowers are a significant thing in Lublin. Just as Marshal Rokossovsky was presented with flowers, as thousands of Red Army soldiers were when they first entered Poland, so on a different level, when the British and American correspondents talked to the Lublin people, these people also rushed to the nearest flower stall and presented them with a bunch of carnations.

Significantly, every time when talking to the Poles I stressed the fundamental unity of Russia, Britain and the United States, the response invariably was, "I hope you're right. We've been told all these years it was impossible and it was not a natural alliance."

What Poland needs more than anything else is first-class Allied propaganda stressing this fundamental unity.

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Associated Press

War Again Rolls In on French Town

It didn't mean so much to the youngsters born after July, 1918, but to the more mature of the citizens of this strategic French city the coming again of the Allied armies and the boom of big guns and the spatter of machine gun and rifle fire brought back vivid memories of the bitter fighting of the Americans in World War I. The damage this time was lighter.

Tension Increases for Poles As Warsaw Shadows Deepen

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 6—Information from inside Warsaw indicates the resistance of the Polish home army rapidly is being overcome by superior German might. The result is that tension in Polish circles here is increasing considerably — so much so that yesterday's meeting of the Polish Cabinet here was described by one commentator as "the gravest and most critical session it yet has held."

This Cabinet met under the shadow of news from "General Bor," commander of the home army, that the five weeks of desperate fighting against German tanks, heavy artillery, and flame throwers must cease soon because of lack of weapons.

This information has resulted in great bitterness in certain Polish circles here.

One section of the Polish Cabinet at yesterday's meeting maintained the viewpoint that since the Cabinet had failed to get adequate Allied supplies for Warsaw, it should resign.

Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk and the Peasant Party to which he belongs strongly opposed this attitude on the ground that it would only make matters worse.

This Cabinet meeting met after British Foreign Minister Anthony Eden had had a meeting with Premier Mikolajczyk and Foreign Minister Tadeusz Romer. An order of the day issued by Gen Kazimierz Sosnkowski, charging the Russians with failure to help at Warsaw has been criticized on the grounds that the order was issued without submission to the Cabinet, although its political implications are obvious. Secondly, exception was taken in some non-Polish quarters to his statement that Poland resisted the German attack in 1939 solely or mainly because of Britain's guarantee. General Sosnkowski referred also to the small British help given at Warsaw.

Consequently it has been freely rumored here that General Sosnkowski's resignation soon may follow. This would remove from the scene one whom the Russians long have considered persona non grata. Such action, however, may not do much to narrow the deep Russo-Polish breach. General Sosnkowski enjoys a great measure of confidence among the Polish Army inside and outside Poland.

Soviet Populace Sets Sights On New Assaults by Allies

Continued from Page 1

erals who, taking the long view, already are calculating that since Germany has lost the war anyway, it is preferable to have the greater part of Germany invaded by the British and Americans, rather than by the Russians, who, they feel, have a bigger score to settle with Germany than the western Allies.

This naturally does not mean that the Russians do not realize the full importance of the Allied military achievement in the West, where, but for the Normandy battle, one of the greatest battles of this war, the present immense sweep would have been impossible.

Despite very serious opposition on the Russian front and some setbacks since the Russian reached the Vistula, the present relatively uneventful spell, apart from Romana, must not be regarded as either a lull or the lasting stabilization of the East Front, which the Germans claim.

The battle for Warsaw continues to rage both on the Russian bridgehead south of the city and around Praga, though no longer with the Stalingrad-like intensity which marked that battle until a few days ago. Losses have been very heavy on both sides, but whereas Soviet reinforcements are arriving in a constant stream, the same is not true on the German side. Before long the Russians are expected to have that preponderance they at first lacked and without which they could not take Warsaw.

The Lomza break-through against a heavily fortified German zone and the capture of more than 100 localities is an example of a preliminary small offensive which may or may not develop into a major operation.

The Russians now are more than ever keeping the Nazi Command guessing. Significantly, an Izvestia editorial today says, "The southern [Balkan] operation still is far from completed, and simultaneously Russian troops are fighting outside Warsaw and on the borders of East Prussia. The enemy now is waiting for new blows and does not know where they will be struck. One thing which no one can doubt is that the new blows will be devastating in their violence."

New Blimp Device Saves Men at Sea

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 6 (AP)—The Navy has disclosed a new device for rescuing airmen downed at sea—a harness, like that of a parachute, to be lowered from a hovering blimp.

Speed in rescues is essential because a man immersed in water has a life expectancy of from 30 minutes to three hours, naval officers said. . . .

The apparatus was invented by Capt. Alexander MacIntyre of New Jersey, former commanding officer of an airship squadron based at Santa Ana, Calif., and Lieut. Commander James C. Small, Tulsa, Okla., the squadron's present Executive Officer.

Free Paris Inches Back Toward Normal Existence

Continued from Page 1

reduced power over most of the city most of the time. The swiftness and force of the French attack from within, combined with the speed of the arrival of Brig. Gen. Jacques Leclerc's forces, left the Germans no time to carry out the demolitions they are believed to have planned, particularly of the public services.

Transport is perhaps what the Parisian misses most — next to food and some means of cooking it. Most of the Paris busses were taken by the Germans, and there was no gasoline for those that remained. The Americans have brought in gasoline in limited quantities, and French authorities are given freely all they need for military and governmental use.

But the shortage of gasoline still is a problem because it is a question of keeping mobile armies supplied over their long lines of communication. Normally, the Metro underground Paris Railway, or subway, as it is called, is the main means of getting about for the vast bulk of the population. It is hoped it can be put into restricted service in two or three weeks.

Cyclists Jam Roads

In the meantime, Parisians ride bicycles. It is estimated there are more than 1,500,000 of them. I have never seen so many, not even in Holland or Belgium. Everybody travels on a "velo," as the Parisians call them. The scene is a picturesque one, as thousands of cyclists, many if not most of them smartly dressed Parisiennes, pedal up and down the boulevards and avenues, tinkling their bells and giving "agents"—Paris traffic cops—just as much trouble as the autos used to.

The only automobile traffic in the streets now is military and official. American jeeps have quickly learned the bad habits of French drivers and whiz about sounding sirens and producing a creditable imitation of the din of peacetime Paris traffic. Cars of the French Forces of the Interior add to the illusion.

Any American or British military vehicle, whether jeep or tank, still gets a wave and a cheer or a smile from Parisians. But perhaps none gets such a warm welcome as the food convoys which the British and Americans are sending daily into Paris. During the first five days, the Allies sent nearly 2,500,000 kilograms of food into the city, mostly flour, meat, and vegetables. The result is that the food situation, though still difficult for the average Parisian, no longer is acute except for the difficulty of cooking.

Not Grumbling

But Parisians are not grumbling. On the contrary, they are showing real gratitude for what Anglo-American military authorities are doing to help. The policy of the Americans has been to help the French to help themselves as much as possible; and the attitude of most French has been that if it will help quicken victory to go without, they will gladly go on going without.

But on the whole, something like a foretaste of normalcy is now approaching. Theaters are to be allowed to open at the end of this week, and movies are to follow soon. Last week end there were football games.

Above all, Paris is free. That means Paris is happy.

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Dutch Government in Exile Prepared to Return 'Home'

By J. Emlyn Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 6 — Simultaneously with the news of British troops advancing into Holland comes evidence that the Dutch Government and Dutch people here in Britain are preparing for a return to their country and for its restoration as a free, independent democratic monarchy as soon as possible.

Prince Bernhard already has been appointed commander of the Dutch forces of the interior and the first Dutch mission to leave London already is making final preparations. This, it is understood, will consist of a military and civil affairs party attached to Supreme Headquarters of the Allied Expeditionary Force.

Dutch people here number many thousands. Included among them are 10,000 Dutch seamen working for the Allied cause and a Dutch brigade which recently was in action with the Canadians on the Somme River and now is "somewhere in the Allied advance."

People Ready to Hang Flags

Dutch people at home have not yet hung out their flags, according to one comment, but they are all ready to do so at short notice.

Meanwhile, the Dutch Government here has shown it is wisely responsive to new trends of opinion among the younger elements, both inside Holland and those in exile.

Premier Dr. P. S. Gerbrandy in a talk with the press this morning outlined the kind of development which he envisaged for his country.

For a short while, there naturally will have to be something like a state of siege during which things will have to be restored to normal, he explained. Queen Wilhelmina will return home as soon as possible to take over leadership of the nation once more. The present Dutch cabinet will resign and as soon as possible new elections will be held, though this might take some little time, since registration lists all have been destroyed so as to prevent their falling into German hands, and new lists have to be prepared.

Plans for Dutch East Indies

The Netherlands Premier also pointed out that they are thinking not only of the mother country, but also of the Dutch East Indies, and an army must be recruited for fighting for their recapture from the Japanese.

Concerning German damage to his country, Premier Gerbrandy pointed out that Holland has no territorial claims against Germany unless its territory has been spoiled by floodings, in which case Holland would demand compensation at the expense of the Reich.

As for war criminals, a tribunal will be set up to deal with them, he said. The Dutch Government here has co-operated with the "resistance" movement inside Holland and has been kept informed concerning their opinions and plans for restoration of the political and administrative structure.

It would, of course, be a great mistake to assume that the "resistance" groups have been unanimous in their suggestions, but it is important that, despite the stern conditions of occupation, Dutch political thinking has continued along steady, constructive lines, always looking to a return of democratic freedom.

The opinions of this "resistance" movement, which some have estimated as large as 250,000, have been published in the clandestine press which has continued to function despite German vigilance and repression.

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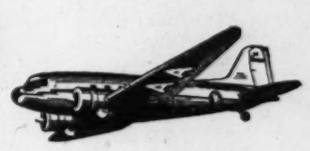

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Army Demobilization Plan Acclaimed by Soldiers and Congressmen

Continued from Page 1

to officers, although it does apply to members of the Women's Army Corps.

The Navy has no such program for partial demobilization on the defeat of Germany, because the Navy, it is understood, will need all of its personnel to press home the war to Japan.

The Army does not intimate how many men it anticipates demobilizing after Germany's surrender but estimates have been of from 1,000,000 to 3,000,000.

Text of Plan

The text of the War Department's plan follows:

The Army has adopted a plan for the readjustment of military personnel after the defeat of Germany and prior to the defeat of Japan calling for a partial and orderly demobilization from its present peak strength.

When the war against Germany has ended, the military might of the United States will be shifted from the European area to the Pacific area. Military requirements in the European and American areas will be drastically curtailed, while tremendous increases will be essential in the Pacific.

To defeat Japan as quickly as possible, and permanently, the United States will have to assemble, readjust, and streamline its military forces in order to apply the maximum power. Our military requirements to achieve this end, involving men, weapons, equipment, and shipping, have been set forth by the Combined Chiefs of Staff. These requirements are the determining factors of the readjustment and demobilization plan adopted by the War Department.

Moves to Suit Needs

Military necessity decrees that sufficient men suited to the type of warfare being waged in the Pacific must remain in service as long as they are essential. Certain units of the Army also, of necessity, will have to be retained in the various theaters where action has ceased in order to fulfill such occupation duties as are necessary. Other elements, no longer needed in the theater in which they are assigned, will be transferred to other areas, reorganized and redesignated to meet current military requirements in the theater, or they will be inactivated.

Within each element of the Army thousands of individuals may become surplus to the needs of the theater or major command in which they are serving. But more thousands will be required for further military service.

First priority in this readjustment program will be the transfer of elements from theaters no longer active to the Pacific war zone, or from the United States to the Pacific war zone. All available transportation will be utilized for this tremendous undertaking.

Return of Nonessential Soldiers

The readjustment and demobilization plan developed by the War Department after months of study takes into account all of these variable factors. Briefly, the plan for the return of nonessential soldiers to civilian life will begin with the assembly in the United States of men declared surplus to the needs of each overseas theater and to the major commands in the United States. From among these men some will be designated essential, and a substantial number will be designated as nonessential to the new military needs of the Army and will be returned to civilian life according to certain priorities.

As an example, the commanding general of the European theater of operations will be informed by the War Department of the types and numbers of his units which will be needed in the Pacific, and the types and numbers of his units which will remain as occupation troops, and the types and numbers of his units which are surplus.

The simplest plan of demobilization would have been to return these surplus units to this country and discharge their personnel intact.

Such a method, however, would operate with great unfairness to many individuals who have had long and arduous service but are not assigned to one of the units declared surplus. If only units in Europe were considered, this basis of expediency would work unfairly to units long in the Pacific or at outpost bases in the American theater. It would operate unfairly to men who have seen extended combat service both in Europe and the Pacific and have been returned to this country for reassignment. It would release men only recently assigned as replacements to units long in combat and would discriminate against veterans of many campaigns in units not selected for return.

Consequently, it was determined that the fairest method to effect partial demobilization would be through the selection of men as individuals, rather than by units, with the selection governed by thoroughly impartial standards.

For the standards, the War Department went to the soldiers themselves. Experts were sent into the field to obtain a cross-section of the sentiments of enlisted men. Thousands of soldiers, both in this country and overseas, were interviewed to learn their views on the kind of selective process they believed should determine the men to be returned first to civilian life. Opinions expressed by the soldiers themselves became the accepted principles of the plan.

Service Rating Card

As finally worked out, the plan accepted by the War Department as best meeting the tests of justice and impartiality, will allow men who have been overseas and men with dependent children to have priority of separation. Ninety per cent of the soldiers interviewed said that that is the way it should be.

As part of the plan adopted, an "adjusted service rating card" will be issued to all enlisted personnel after the defeat of Germany. On this card will be scored the following four factors that will determine priority of separation:

1. Service credit—based upon the total number of months of Army service since Sept. 16, 1940.
2. Overseas credit—Based upon the number of months served overseas.
3. Combat credit—based upon the first and each additional award to the individual of the Medal of Honor, Distinguished Service Cross, Legion of Merit, Silver Star, Distinguished Flying Cross, Soldier's Medal, Bronze Star Medal, Air Medal, Purple Heart, and Bronze Service Stars (battle participation stars).
4. Parenthood credit — which gives credit for each dependent child under 18 years up to a limit of three children.

Surplus Men

The value of the point credits will be announced after the cessation of hostilities in Europe. In the meantime, the point values will be kept under continuous study. The total score will be used to select surplus men from the theaters overseas and in the United States. The score also will be used when a certain portion of all these surplus men will be declared nonessential and returned to civilian life.

In all cases, however, the demands of military necessity and the needs of the war against Japan must first be met. Regardless of a man's priority standing, certain types of personnel can never become surplus as long as the war against Japan continues.

As an example of how the plan will work, assume that there are four infantry divisions in the European theater. One is declared surplus, Men in all four divisions are rated according to the priority credit scores. The top fourth is selected and those not essential for retention in service by reason of military necessity are designated as surplus. Men in the surplus division who are marked for retention by reason of military necessity are then shifted into the active divisions, all of the men designated as surplus are shifted into the surplus divisions, which now will serve as a vehicle for eventually returning them to the United States.

When Replacements Are Available

No man in a unit that remains in service can become surplus until a qualified replacement is available. If military necessity should entail the immediate transfer of a unit to the Pacific, there may conceivably be no time to apply the plan to men of that unit before the emergency transfer is made. Consideration will be given these men when they arrive in the new theater.

The active units needed against Japan will be shipped to the Pacific. Those units required for occupation duty in Europe will be sent to their stations, and surplus units will be returned to the United States as quickly as possible.

In the United States, the men of these surplus units will revert to a surplus pool in the Army Ground Forces, Army Service Forces and Army Air Forces. These surplus pools will include surplus men from all overseas theaters and surplus men from the continental United States.

From these surplus pools the reduction of various types of Army personnel will be made. The number to be returned to civilian life as no longer essential to over-all Army needs will be chosen from among those with the highest priority credit scores.

Ships for Pacific War

It is emphasized that the rate of return of surplus men from overseas will depend upon the number of ships available. Thousands of ships will be required to supply the Pacific theater. The Pacific theater will have No. 1 priority. All else must wait. To it will be transported millions of fighting men, millions of tons of landing barges, tanks, planes, guns, ammunition and food, over longer supply lines than those to Europe.

This means that most of the ships and planes that were used to supply the European theater will be needed to supply the Pacific theater. The majority of ships proceeding to Europe will continue on to the Pacific laden with troops and supplies for that distant campaign. Very few will turn around and come back to the United States. The Army, therefore, will not be able to return all surplus men to the United States immediately. It may take many months.

While the process of selecting and returning men from the European theater is taking place, the plan for readjustment and partial demobilization also will be applied in active theaters, like the Southwest Pacific. Individuals in those theaters will be declared surplus to the extent that replacements can be provided. Naturally, since the Pacific will be the only active theater, there will be no surplus units of any type. Military requirements there will demand an increase rather than a decrease in fighting units. Nevertheless, troops in the Pacific area will benefit by the reduction of the Army, not as units, but as individuals.

Pacific Replacements

Commanders in the Pacific area will be told the number and types of men who can be replaced. They then will select these men, using the same standards as apply in inactive theaters and in the United States. These men then will be returned to the United States as rapidly as replacements of the same type become available and as the military situation permits.

As an example: Normally there will be a great flow of men needed to build up and maintain an offensive against Japan, but say that several thousand men, over and above the required number can be shipped to the Pacific each month. Then, a corresponding number of men in the Pacific with the highest priority credit scores can be declared surplus and returned to the United States, where their scores and military necessity will determine whether they are among the personnel no longer essential to the Army.

Simultaneously with the selection and return of men in the overseas theaters, the same selective formula will be applied among troops stationed in the continental United States. Troops in the United States, however, will serve as the main reservoir of replacements for the overseas theaters. For in general, their priority scores will be lower than the scores of men who have served overseas and have seen combat duty.

May Remain in Army

Any man who may have been declared nonessential under this plan who wishes to remain in the Army, provided he has a satisfactory record, will not be forced out of the Army if he can be usefully employed.

In the case of officers, military necessity will determine which ones are nonessential. These will be released as they can be spared.

Priority of release for members of the Women's Army Corps will be determined in the same way as for the rest of the Army, but treating the corps as a separate group. However, in the case of all female personnel of the Army, those whose husbands have already been released will be discharged upon application.

The plan as now adopted will provide some reduction in the Army's Ground Forces and initially considerably less in the Service Forces and in the Air Forces.

Following Germany's defeat, the Air Forces will have to move combat groups and supporting ground units from all over the world to the Pacific areas. The nature of the Pacific area dictates that Service Forces personnel will be needed in great numbers to carry the war to Japan. Long supply lines, scattered bases, jungles, primitive country, all contribute to the importance and necessity for Services Forces personnel. Therefore, the reduction in its strength will be slow at first.

As replacements become available from the Ground Forces and from new inductees, the Air Forces and the Service Forces will discharge a fair share of men proportionate with the ground forces.

Separation Centers

Surplus individuals declared nonessential to the needs of the Army will be discharged from the service through separation centers. Five Army separation centers are already in operation and additional ones will be set up when the need develops. A total of 18 in all parts of the country are contemplated. Their wide distribution will enable us to discharge soldiers close to their homes.

The readjustment and demobilization plan applies only to readjustment and demobilization and in the period between the defeat of Germany and prior to the defeat of Japan. It sets forth the principles and responsibilities involved during that period. Theater commanders and commanders of all other major commands of the Army will put the plan into operation in as simple a manner as possible based on those principles and responsibilities.

The War Department has determined that the successful operation of the plan requires that the troops themselves, as well as the public, be kept fully informed.

The size of the military estab-

Continued on Page 9, Column 2

Sergeant Gets Medal of Honor

Associated Press

President Decorates New York Serviceman

Technical Sergeant Forrest L. Vosler, right, of Livonia, N. Y., receives the Congressional Medal of Honor from President Roosevelt in a ceremony at the White House Aug. 30. In center is Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson. Sergeant Vosler's award was for heroism aboard a bomber during a big raid over Germany by American planes.

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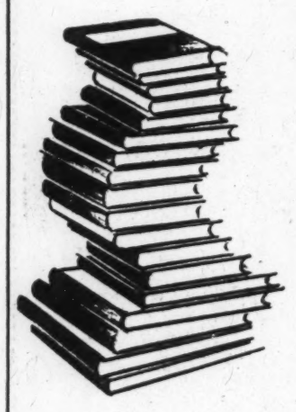
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Army Demobilization Plan Acclaimed by Congressmen

(Continued from Page 8)

lishment that will be needed after the defeat of Germany has been calculated with the same exactness as the size of the Army needed up to now. No soldier will be kept in the military service who is not needed to fulfill these requirements. No solider will be released who is needed.

It must be borne in mind always that the war will not be won, nor the peace enjoyed, until Japan has been completely crushed.

Asks Furlough Probe

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 (AP)—A Congressional investigation of the Army's furlough rotation policy was demanded today by Representative Lawrence H. Smith (R) of Wisconsin, who told the House "the War Department has failed our troops."

Mr. Smith, who introduced a resolution calling for the inquiry, said he referred specifically to men in the Southwest Pacific, and added:

"The War Department says that we have no ships and no replacements which are necessary before those men can be relieved. This I doubt, but if my resolution is adopted we can get the whole story."

Racial Stand Denied By Mrs. Roosevelt

EVERGREEN, Ala., Sept. 6 (AP)—An Alabama housewife yesterday quoted Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt as denying she had ever advocated "any social equality whatsoever" between whites and Negroes.

"Much that is said about my attitude" has been "distorted and exaggerated," said a letter made public by Mrs. Catherine Stallworth of Evergreen, who said it was Mrs. Roosevelt's reply to a request for her views on Negro problems.

On the subject of social equality, the letter said "in this country we are completely free to choose our companions and no one has any right to interfere."

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Montana Man Reaps Reward In Corundum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HELENA, Mont.—More than 40 years ago, from 1901 to 1903, Leverett S. Ropes of this city, a young engineer, graduate of the Michigan School of Mines, worked for the Montana Corundum Company, which sought to develop a mine in Montana.

Corundum, second hardest material to diamond, is widely used as an abrasive, vital in many war industries. The U. S. has never produced more than a fraction of its requirements, and for many years the mineral has been almost entirely imported, most from South Africa. It was early placed on the critical list of war minerals.

Montana Corundum Company ran out of money in 1903, and its enterprise closed down. Ever since then, Mr. Ropes has been trying to interest capital, mining companies, mining experts, mining conventions — anybody — in the possibility of developing an American source of corundum.

The Denver office of the Metals and Minerals Division of the War Production Board hears, and has heard since its establishment, from many, many people who are sure they have located a mineral deposit of great richness indispensable to the war.

They heard many times from a man named Ropes, up in Montana, and his corundum deposit. His lease was to expire July 1, 1944, and just to be sure of not missing anything, W. Earl Greenough, WPB engineer, was asked to visit the property, a few miles from Gallatin Gateway.

He found corundum crystals sticking out of the surface, and unmistakable evidence of thousands of tons, at least, of the vital mineral.

Louis W. Fuller, President of American Abrasive Company, of Westfield, Mass., has purchased the ranch on which the deposit is located. A power-line is being built and a concentration mill is under construction. It is expected to produce about 3,000 tons of the mineral in 1945, or from one fourth to one third expected needs.

What the Lieutenant Said Is Not Recorded

By the Associated Press

Hamilton, N. Y., Sept. 6

Reporting 10 minutes late as a new student at Colgate, Joe Wilson, Jr., Radarman Second Class, of Valentine, Nebraska, was reminded by Lieut. Arthur Mooney, of the necessity for punctuality.

"I thought I had done right well, Radarman Wilson said. "You see, sir, I was in Africa yesterday."

Girl Scout Conference 'Sets' Teen-Age Styles

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y., Sept. 6—What high-school and teen-age girls will wear featured the Girl Scout conference which opened at Camp Edith Macy here on Sept. 2, having carried over from the opening until today, while juvenile and adult leaders arranged a national program for Scouts of the senior-age group.

Styles for high-school girls will, it was the consensus, be the same this year as last year and in 1942. They will wear sweaters and skirts, long bobs, an occasional pompadour, and "loafers" as footwear.

It was agreed among the conferees that a girl's basic wardrobe should include at least one good suit, several skirts and sweaters and blouses; three "date" dresses, two winter coats, and one light coat. They showed little interest in hats or in flowered or draped dresses.

One group held that "wise handling of money" is most important and emphasized the desirability of strict budgeting.

Another high light of the conference was a boy-and-girl relations meeting. A spokesman for this group said they would like to go on picnics or hikes and even to have old-fashioned taffy pulls with the boys "instead of nothing but dances or just fooling around with teen-age-club canteens." The canteens are fun, she said, but there isn't anything to do but drink soft drinks and play the juke box.

Fifty-one teen-age Girl Scouts from 14 states are at the meeting to discuss, under the leadership of Miss Josephine Schain and specialists in various fields, various topics, from international friendship and understanding, public affairs, job exploration, homemaking, wise handling of money and food for victory to clothes.

Board Emblems Proposed

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 (AP)—Senator James J. Davis (R) of Pennsylvania, proposed in the Senate yesterday that the Government award local Selective Service Board members certificates or emblems signifying appreciation of their contribution "to the winning of the war."

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Soviet War Against Bulgaria Opens Way to Tito Contact

By E. Berg Holt

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 6—Direct contact is expected here to be established in the next few days between the forces of Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) and the Russian Army following Moscow's surprise decision to declare war on Bulgaria.

The armistice which Bulgaria professes to desire to sign will presumably allow Allied troops to enter the country in order to carry on the fight against Germany.

Russia's declaration of war on Bulgaria, by enabling the Red Army to take advantage of such provision, will enable Russian forces to outflank the Iron Gate.

This formidable obstacle is believed to be strongly manned by the enemy and separates Marshal Tito's army of liberation from their Russian allies.

Way to Southern Corridor

The right of way through Bulgaria will give the Red Army access to the southern corridor leading toward Nish and thence to many parts of Yugoslavia held by Patriot forces.

Moreover, if, as expected, the major Allies accede to the wishes of the Governments of Yugoslavia and Greece, the armistice terms will compel the Bulgarian Government to withdraw from the parts of those two countries which they have annexed.

Marshal Tito's and other Patriot forces are already operating there and withdrawal of Bulgarian garrisons will enable the Patriots not only to control this part of the Balkans, but make swift contact with the Russians.

This will mean the immediate loss to Germany of all of the area east and north of the line of Nish-Skoplje via the three lakes, Ohrida, Presna and Ostrovo, to Mt. Olympus and Salonika.

New Railroad Laid

The only railway from Greece to Germany runs past Mount Olympus to Salonika, thence through Macedonia up the Vardar Valley past Skoplje to Nish and Belgrade.

So secure have the Bulgarians felt in the permanence of their occupation of Macedonia that they have practically finished laying a new railroad connecting Sofia and Skoplje. Indeed, latest reports say that only two tunnels remain unexcavated.

Of greater immediate importance, however, is the fact that, according to German newspapers, Macedonian chrome and molybdenum mines were already one year ago employing respectively 5,000 and 9,000 miners. The same source claimed one tenth of the world's chrome is located in Macedonia as well as 25,000,000 tons of Manganese and 30,000,000 tons of iron.

Bulgarian Exploitation

Another blow to Germany will be the fact that Macedonia now grows a considerable quantity of cotton. The cultivated area under this crop increased 600 per cent and the yield per acre 20 per cent.

Besides reaping considerable financial benefit from the exploitation of these ill-gotten territories the Bulgarian authorities, according to official Greek and Yugoslav sources, treated the inhabitants with the utmost ruthlessness, killing or evicting a majority of non-Bulgarians and burning and pillaging their property.

On the evidence of the Bulgarian newspaper Zora of July 24, 1942, it is established that a new citizenship law automatically turned all the inhabitants of annexed territories into Bulgarians on the day of annexation with the right to opt for retention of Greek or Yugoslav citizenship.

The decree added that those who decided to keep their former nationality would be expelled from Bulgarian territory.

Bulgarization Speeded

Bulgarization of the inhabitants has gone on rapidly throughout. A new university—there is only one other in the whole of Bulgaria—has been established at Skoplje, named after King Boris.

Some 800 Bulgarian elementary, 17 secondary schools, a considerable number of "people's universities," and many public libraries have been established.

All unmarried teachers in the old Kingdom were forced to undertake one year's service in new territories, after which they were "invited" to stay a further two months as "public servants."

Just one year ago Zora complained that many of the teachers had to be brought back, to be taught not only school regulations but literally the Bulgarian language.

Much Regulations

Similarly all priests under 50 years of age are obliged to pass one third of each year in a parish on "liberated" territory.

In these circumstances it won't be any real hardship for Bulgarians to evacuate Greek and Yugoslav territory. Also it is not surprising that Partisan movements mde such rapid strides.

Early in August Macedonian Partisans held the first session of the "Anti-Fascist Assembly of National Liberation Movement of Macedonia."

Resolutions passed established autonomous local Macedonian government within the wider framework of federal Yugoslavia.

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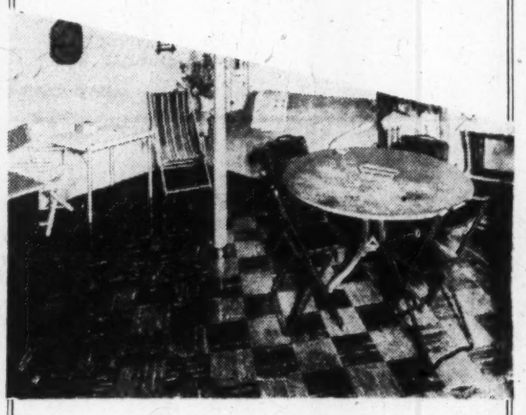
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The Home Forum

Our Weapons

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE BIBLE we read of how Elisha was marvelously protected when a vast army was arrayed against him. When Elisha's servant saw that the Syrians had encompassed the city, he thought that all was lost and cried to Elisha, "Alas, my master! how shall we do?" But Elisha answered, "Fear not: for they that be with us are more than they that be with them" (II Kings 6:15, 16). Then Elisha asked God to open the young man's eyes that he might see, and God opened his eyes, and he saw that "the mountain was full of horses and chariots of fire round about Elisha."

From a material standpoint we may often seem to be outnumbered by the hosts of evil, but he who trusts God understandingly knows that "they that be with us are more than they that be with them," for he knows that good is supreme and that evil flees before this knowing. We too need to pray that God will open our eyes, our understanding, blinded by fear and material sense, that we may behold His hosts, the legions of angelic thoughts with which God surrounds us to protect and deliver us.

* * *

Those who are watching and praying for the reign of Truth and Love to be established in the world, know this can be brought about "not by might, nor by power, but by my spirit, saith the Lord of hosts" (Zechariah 4:6). Paul says, "For the weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds" (II Corinthians 10:4). The only thing that can neutralize hate and its attendant evils is divine Love; the only way to overcome dishonesty is with Truth; the only antidote for sickness and death is everlasting Life.

Jesus' weapons were infinite Truth and Love—God, the one and only power. To reflect Truth and Love as Jesus taught is to wear an armor that is impregnable. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 48) Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writing of Jesus' sublime strength at the time of his betrayal, says: "Judas had the world's weapons. Jesus had not one of them, and chose not the world's means of defence." The world's weapons of resentment and animal power cannot overcome, they but perpetuate hate, jealousy, greed, aggression. Evil arrayed itself against Jesus' Christliness. We, like the great Way-shower, must meet and master these same aggressive suggestions of evil which today are vainly trying to overcome Truth and right; and we must meet them as Jesus did, by knowing the omnipotence and allness of God, good, divine Love, and the nothingness of evil.

Man, God's image, represents God, divine Principle, in strength, purity, steadfastness, justice, health, and wholeness; and this expression of good, or God, disarms, puts to flight, and annihilates the claim of evil. There is, in reality, no mortal man to be wicked or sick, for God and His reflection are one—the only reality. When man utilizes his ability to reflect this omnipotent power of good, he can prove, step by step, that evil is impotent, for it is not God-created. God's infinite allness excludes evil from having place or power.

* * *

One may claim that hate, suspicion, evil, are no part of himself, but if he thinks they belong to his neighbor, is he not making just as much a reality of these unlovely qualities as if he himself were manifesting them? This is the deceptive way in which error makes its suggestions. To make a reality of error is to give power to that which has been proved a lie, an illusion of material sense. Evil is suppositional, and a supposition to be believed must have a supposer. If we make a reality of evil in one instance, how can we overcome it in the next, perhaps when physical healing is desired? Our highest duty is to reflect God, divine Love, at all times, for this Love overcomes all obstacles, obliterates all obstructions, and it never fails. To understand that one's neighbor as well as oneself reflects divine Love is to see him aright, for this corrects contention and backbiting.

Paul insisted that spiritual warfare consists in "casting down imaginations, and every high thing that exalteth itself against the knowledge of God, and bringing into captivity every thought to the obedience of Christ" (II Corinthians 10:5). There is no real power arrayed against infinite good. While evil exalts itself in mortal thought, claiming the power it does not possess, it is brought into subjection by the Christ, which Mrs. Eddy defines in Science and Health (p. 583) as "the divine manifestation of God, which comes to the flesh to destroy incarnate error."

The weapons of divine Truth and Love are always victorious. Any attempt to defy the omnipotence of God is a mockery. Evil can only destroy itself, whereas Truth is forever established. Let us rely on God, whose law is eternal harmony. When consciousness is armored with the invincible weapons of Christ, Truth, evil vanishes into its own nothingness. The victory is ours as we claim and make practical in our lives the allness and ever-presence of good.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

The Truth That Makes Free

¶ Practical fulfillment of Jesus' statement, "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free," has come for vast numbers of people through the study of the Christian Science textbook,

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with Key to the Scriptures
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A catalog of Works on Christian Science by Mary Baker Eddy will be sent on request.

By Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"CRANBERRY BOGS: BRIGHT WEATHER": *A Water Color by Ralph Gray*

MANY AN ARTIST has come to Cape Cod and planted an easel in the sand. There is there so much to paint, the wind-swept dunes, the intensely blue sea, and the great stretches of cloud-bedecked skies. They have painted the boats, the stormy surf, and the fishermen. But few indeed have discovered picturesque material in those interesting patches of irrigated land where cranberries grow.

Ralph Gray was a water-colorist of Boston who painted the cranberry bogs, particularly during the season of fruit-picking. The beautiful purple-red coloring of the bogs made a handsome background and the industrious pickers, wearing brightly-colored handkerchiefs over their heads and kneeling at their job, were decorative as they were descriptive. Often the pickers were Indians, descendants of native stocks that dwelt upon Cape Cod before the white man came. Cranberry culture commenced in 1816, when a native observed that the wild cranberries flourished most favorably when they had been scattered with a covering of sand.

D. A.

NUESTRAS ARMAS

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

EN LA BIBLIA leemos como Eliseo fué maravillosamente protegido cuando un vasto ejército se puso en línea de batalla contra él. Cuando el criado de Eliseo vió que los sirios estaban alrededor de la ciudad, pensó que todo se había perdido y le gritó a Eliseo, "¡Ay, señor mío! ¿qué hemos de hacer?" Pero Eliseo contestó: "No tengas temor; porque más son los que están con nosotros que los que están con ellos" (2 Reyes 6:15, 16). Entonces Eliseo pidió a Dios que abriera los ojos del joven para que pudiese ver y Dios le abrió los ojos y vió que "el cerro estaba lleno de caballos y carros de fuego en derredor de Eliseo."

Desde un punto de vista material muy a menudo parece que las huestes del mal son superiores en número, pero el que confía inteligentemente en Dios sabe que "son más los que están con nosotros que los que están con ellos," pues sabe que el bien es supremo y que el mal huye ante este conocimiento. Nosotros también necesitamos pedir a Dios que abra nuestros ojos, nuestro entendimiento cegado por el temor y el sentido material a fin de que podamos ver Sus huestes, las legiones de pensamientos angelicales con los cuales Dios nos rodea para protegernos y liberarnos.

* * *

Aquellos que están mirando y orando porque el reino de la Verdad y el Amor sea establecido en el mundo, saben que esto puede efectuarse "¡no por esfuerzo, ni con poder, sino por mi Espíritu! dice Jehová de los Ejércitos" (Zacarías 4:6). Pablo dice: "Porque las armas de nuestra milicia no son carnales, mas son poderosas en Dios para demoler fortalezas" (II Corintios 10:4). Lo único que puede neutralizar el odio y los males que le asisten es el Amor divino; la única manera de vencer la improbidad es con la Verdad; el único antídoto contra la enfermedad y la muerte es la Vida imperecedera.

Las armas de Jesús fueron la Verdad y el Amor infinitos—Dios, el solo y único poder. Reflejar la Verdad y el Amor como Jesús enseñó es vestir una armadura que es impregnable. En SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS), p. 48, Mary Baker Eddy, la Descubridora y Fundadora de la Ciencia Cristiana, escribiendo acerca de la sublime fortaleza de Jesús cuando fué traicionado, dice: "Judas tenía las armas del mundo. Jesús no tenía ninguna de ellas y no escogió los medios de defensa del mundo." Las armas del mundo de resentimiento y poder animal no pueden vencer, sino perpetuar el odio, los celos, la avaricia y la agresión. El mal se pone en línea de batalla contra el cristianismo de Jesús. Nosotros como el gran Guía debemos afrontar y dominar estas mismas agresivas sugestiones del mal que hoy están tratando vanamente de vencer la Verdad y el derecho; y debemos hacerles frente como Jesús lo hizo, conociendo la omnipotencia y totalidad de Dios, el bien, el Amor divino y la nada del mal.

El hombre, la imagen de Dios, representa a Dios, el Principio divino, en fortaleza, pureza, inmutabilidad, justicia, salud y entereza, y esta expresión del bien, o Dios, desarma, hace huir y aniquila las pretensiones del mal. No hay, en realidad, ningún hombre mortal que sea débil o enfermo, pues Dios y Su reflejo son uno—la única realidad. Cuando el hombre utiliza su habilidad de reflejar este poder omnipotente del bien, puede probar, paso a paso, que el mal es impotente, porque no es creado por Dios. La totalidad infinita de Dios priva al mal de tener lugar y poder.

* * *

Podemos tal vez decir que el odio, la sospecha y el mal no son parte de nosotros mismos sino que pertenecen al prójimo ¿y no estamos haciendo así una realidad de estas cualidades desagradables como si estuviésemos manifestándolas? Este es el modo engañoso por el cual el error hace sus sugestiones. Hacer una realidad del error es darle poder a aquello que se ha probado ser una mentira, una ilusión del sentido material. El mal es supositivo, y una suposición para ser creída debe tener quien la suponga. Si hacemos una realidad del mal en un caso ¿cómo podemos vencerlo en otra ocasión, quizás cuando deseamos la curación física? Nuestro más alto deber es reflejar a Dios, el Amor divino, en todo momento, pues este Amor vence todos los obstáculos, destruye todas las obstrucciones, y nunca falla. Entender que nuestro prójimo tanto como nosotros mismos refleja el Amor divino, es verle acertadamente, pues esto corrige la contienda y la difamación solapada.

Pablo insistió en que la lucha espiritual se efectúa "derribando razonamientos soberbios, y toda cosa elevada que se ensalza contra el conocimiento de Dios, y poniendo todo pensamiento en cautiverio a la obediencia de Cristo" (II Corintios 10:5). No hay ningún poder real en línea de batalla contra el bien infinito. Mientras el mal se enaltece a sí mismo en el pensamiento mortal, reclamando un poder que no posee, es reducido a la impotencia por el Cristo, que la señora Eddy define en SCIENCE AND HEALTH (p. 583) como "la divina manifestación de Dios, que viene a la carne para destruir el error encarnado".

Las armas de la Verdad y el Amor divinos son siempre victoriosas. Cualquier intento de reto a la omnipotencia de Dios es mofa. El mal puede solamente destruirse a sí mismo, mientras que la Verdad por siempre está establecida. Confiemos en Dios cuya ley es armonía eterna. Cuando la conciencia está revestida con las armas invencibles de Cristo, la Verdad, el mal se desvanece en su propia nulidad. La victoria es nuestra cuando proclamamos y en nuestras vidas hacemos práctica la totalidad del bien y su presencia constante.

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, E. U. A.

Over Many a Hill and Dale

THESE BELLS OF brilliant purple-blue are familiar to every traveller in the temperate zone, for from "Bonnie Scotland" to the Pacific Slope the Harebell graces many a hill and dale.

Poets in every age have sung of this flower, which is the real Bluebell of Scotland, the favorite floral emblem of the "Land o'cakes and brither Scots," for, as the old song says:

"Let the proud Indian boast of his jessamine bowers,
His pastures of perfume, and rose-coloured dells,
While humbly I sing of those wild little flowers,
The bluebells of Scotland, the Scottish bluebells."

The name *rotundifolia* refers to the roundish heart-shaped basal leaves of the plant, which wither early, while the stem-leaves, which are numerous, narrow, and pointed, remain. A marked characteristic of these flowers is that, although the buds grow erect on their slender stalks, the full-blown blossoms droop or are horizontal in order to protect their pollen from the rain. The name Harebell refers to the hair-like stems of the plant, and the common term Bluebell is usually reserved for the Wild Hyacinth, which is a very different flower, having thick juicy stalks and resembling the garden species.

The Harebell is extremely hardy and may be found in the crevices of the cliffs, defying the fierce alpine storms, or growing on dry wind-swept meadows, or striking its roots into the tiniest patch of soil, so as to gain a foothold on the edge of some terrific precipice, where its delicate bells, so "darkly, deeply, beautifully blue," bend but never break before the blustering gale. This wonderful vitality of the *Campanula* is commemorated by Sir Walter Scott when, describing Ellen in *The Lady of the Lake*, he says:

"E'en the light harebell raised its head
Elastic from her airy tread."

—From "Mountain Wild Flowers of America," by JULIA W. HENSHAW. (Boston: Ginn.)

On Listening to Music

MANY PEOPLE, unfortunately, have what might be called an irresponsible attitude toward music. They allow it to soothe them—nothing more—as if it were a substitute for a glass of warm milk. One begins sometimes to feel that the only reason they don't prefer cribbage to music is that they can't play the game while half dozing; for almost anyone can learn with a little practice to doze gracefully while listening to music.

But, if they feel just a trifle uneasy, then there's chance of their learning to respond to music in its own terms. That's worth while, because it enriches life and makes us aware that we belong to a greater community than just our own city or country, or even than our own century. Everything depends upon learning the language of music; that is, learning to respond to music in its own terms.

It won't do to indulge in day-dreaming while a Haydn symphony is being played; if one permits himself to make up pictures or stories or poems while music is sounding, one may lose what is most important. This tendency, usually described as "programmatic," is encouraged by a certain type of music critic, who uses an irrelevancy as a convenient peg on which to hang a basket of talk. It is much easier to say the music indicates "the sea a-dazzle with countless moonbeams"; or that "all the perfumes of Arabia" are wafted into the air about us, than it is to talk of the music simply as music. Nothing of the kind happens or could happen, of course. There is no sea a-dazzle and no perfumes are emitted. Music results when tones are organized according to certain principles governing melody, rhythm, harmony, color; it is an autonomous world, but a world in which we can move with understanding if we are willing to learn the language. Both emotion and intellect must participate; the emotions in immediate awareness, the intellect in grasping the architecture, for by the intellect order is perceived and section related to section.

* * *

I am sometimes annoyed with a friend of mine, a philosopher, who goes to concerts without the least regard for the music, but merely to clear up whatever philosophical problem he's at work on. He can clarify the most difficult problem of symbolic logic while half-hearing a fine orchestra, and this to him seems an entirely reasonable thing to do. But I am not at all sure he would be pleased to find his students composing overtures while he discussed Plato or Longinus. He would unquestionably feel the subject deserved and required their full attention, and would be annoyed to find them merely bathing dimly in that shower of wisdom.

Fine music, too, deserves and requires the most sharply focused attention. If the attention wanders, a host of details, important to an understanding of the whole, will be lost. Since one cannot stop the conductor and ask him to repeat, they are, at least for that hearing, irretrievably gone, and much that follows made less meaningful. For the attention demanded by music involves allowing the emotions to heighten the perception, but never obscure what is going on. Rather heavy demands are made upon the memory, for a thematic idea is usually undergoing constant changes—there are new qualifications of the original statements which are meaningless if the original statement itself has been forgotten.

* * *

In learning to listen intelligently to music, the first step is to learn to hum the various melodies as they are heard—to hum them deep inside one's self, that is. At first, perhaps, only the top line will be possible; later a second line can be heard as clearly, and slowly a remarkable faculty is developed for singing three or four melodies to one's self at the same time. This is necessary when listening to Bach, Byrd, or any great contrapuntist. Next, after the melodies, one should begin to feel the rhythms, to feel them first somewhere in the pit of the stomach, as singers will say, and then throughout the whole being. Harmonies are more difficult to isolate; and most listeners may safely content themselves with feeling the color, making no serious attempt to analyze how it is achieved. Last of all comes full comprehension of the great formal structures of a Beethoven or a Mozart Symphony; it takes long practice in careful listening to become aware of the structure, not just in a general way, but with the details which complete it clearly heard, too. But, when this is achieved, it is possible to enter one of the great Edens of the mind.

* * *

It is difficult to understand why analogies between the arts are so likely to be misleading; why they so often confuse and seldom illuminate that it is unwise to depend on them. Alice, you remember, was asked, "Why is a raven like a writing desk?" The question turned out to have no answer. Why Schubert's Symphony Number Five is like a pudding, or like Picasso's Guernica, or a Ming vase, are all propositions that should be avoided. It is far more illuminating to concentrate on experiencing the symphony in musical terms, than to rack one's brains for similes which are almost sure to be confusing.

EDMUND SCOTT

The Sweet Smell Of Land

THE ACCOUNTS OF early voyagers all contain frequent references to the odor of land still beyond the horizon. One of them speaks of the odor of rosemary off the coast of Spain more than ten leagues out at sea. And one who accompanied Sir Francis Drake in the Pacific in 1577 writes: "From hence we directed our course towards the South-Southwest . . . at which time wee had a very sweet smell from the land . . . and wee had sight of the land about 3 of the clocke in the afternoone the same day."

Various parts of the world have their own particular odors. The smell of burning peat may be picked up many miles out at sea from the Falkland Islands as can the scent of the orange groves approaching the Cape Verde Islands, while the sweetish rancid odor of the drying cocoanut may be detected far out at sea in tropical regions, . . . The smell of bush or forest fires, factories, oil refineries, or other odorous industries, all indicate land not far off, as do the characteristic odors of beach or tidal lands, or the sweet smell of earth, especially after heavy rain.

I have personally experienced the fragrance of new-mown hay 80 miles off the New Zealand coast in the springtime.

The detection of any land odor, especially in fog, mist, rain, or at night when odors are usually stronger and are carried out to sea by the land breezes, is very important, for you may be drifting past a nearby shore. . . .

Odors are carried by the wind and therefore any new odor detected at sea should be considered a possible indication not only of the vicinity of land but of its direction.—From "The Raft Book: Lore of the Sea and Sky," by HAROLD GATTY. (New York: George Grady Press, 1943.)

Calendar Wheel

This is the month of August:
blazing sun, hot wind,
gusts of rain, rampant growth
of crabgrass, everything at zenith;

and this is September:
the slow recession
all the more brilliant
from having heard
the clarion trumpet vine;

for now the leaves begin
to take on color,
the wind veers to the north
and soon November's cry
of "Off! Off!
To the earth give back
what the earth has given,"

rings through the air,
sharp with the tang
of year-at-end:

Then does the snow come down
in drifts
and veils
and mantles,

and the earth prepares for Spring:
that joyful trembling time
when poets seek a rhyme
for tree and spring and sky.

This is this poem's end.
The calendar is done
and earth and I lie drowsy
beneath an August sun.

DAVID HUDSON

Where Can I Find Proof That Prayer Heals?

Students of Christian Science experience healing. You will find verified testimonies of physical healings received by students of Christian Science in the

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL

In addition, this weekly, pocket-size magazine, established by Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, includes articles on how to "pray aright" as Jesus, the Master Christian, taught.

Here are the titles of a few articles, previously published, which indicate the value of the Sentinel: "Healing Power of God's Thoughts," "What Things Ye Have Need Of," "Prayer for Servicemen."

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Russia Is Standing on Guard Against Postwar Fascism and Naziism

Pawned Jewels Add Luster to War Work

Cutting off of the commercial jewel market by the war hit airplane industry hard until U. S. pawnshops yielded old watches from which the jewels were used until synthetic gems were put into production.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 6—How the pawnshops of the United States were ransacked to secure jewels for aircraft instruments while a new synthetic-jewel industry developed overnight to ease a critical wartime shortage has been disclosed by an official of Bendix Aviation Corporation.

In an address here recently before members of the Aviation Writers Association, H. F. McEnness of the Philadelphia division of Bendix told how the serious jewel situation was saved and America made independent of foreign-cut gems.

He emphasized that in the spring of 1942, nearly six months after Pearl Harbor, the aircraft instrument manufacturers had jewels enough to last only 30 days. Mr. McEnness pointed out that his firm makes 80 per cent of the aircraft instruments currently used in military planes and that the Philadelphia plant uses upward of 65 per cent of all jewel bearings produced in the United States.

Swiss Monopoly

He pointed out also that prior to the war, the entire world supply of jewel bearings was turned out in tiny villages in Switzerland by laborious hand methods handed down from father to son. Some of these methods are closely guarded family secrets, he said.

Bendix officials knew there were many industrial jewels floating around Portugal, probably passing from hand to hand, and which could be carried in a man's coat pocket without being noticed. The company was producing 50,000 aircraft instruments of various types, each of which required from 4 to 12 jewels, but there was seemingly no way to lay hands on these foreign jewels.

A score or more American companies jumped into the breach, therefore, Mr. McEnness said, and began to attempt to make jewels. At that time, he added, there were only two or three small synthetic-jewel companies in business.

Situation Eases

Practically every one of these companies went out of business, he said, due to their inability to make jewels to specifications calling for tolerances of one ten-thousandth of an inch, roughly equivalent to splitting a human hair into 30 parts.

Even jewels didn't have the measuring instruments for so close tolerances, he said. Bendix found instruments and by "practically sitting in the laps of the two major producers," helping them with their problems, continually pounding for more production, the company began to get more jewels, and the situation began to ease.

During this period, however, Mr. McEnness said, the Company was desperate for enough jewels to keep up production of instruments. "We scoured the pawnshops of the country buying up old watches from which the gold cases had been removed and melted down.

"These watch movements were dismantled and the jewels brought to Philadelphia. Here they were carefully measured and graded as to size and the instrument parts were made to fit the jewels instead of the usual practice."

Even with the jewel bottleneck broken, however, and aircraft-instrument production rolling, Bendix began looking for additional supplies. American-made jewels, for instance, were costing anywhere from three to 20 times Swiss-made watch jewels, he said.

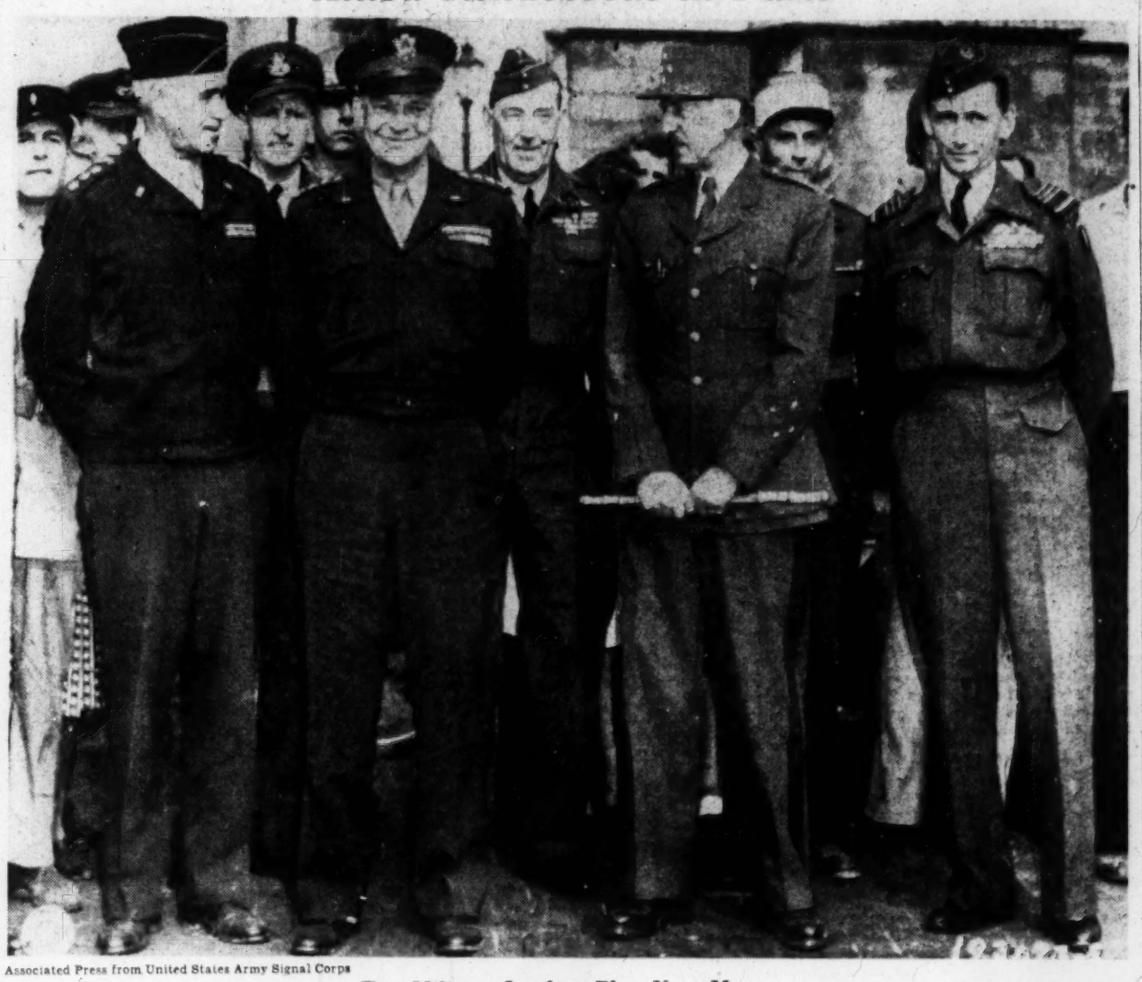
New Way to Make Jewels

Though they had never made a jewel themselves, Bendix engineers, he said, started on the basis that the perfect way to manufacture synthetic jewels was by developing a completely uniform jewel without the need for cutting or finishing operations. The second point in development was that there should be no necessity for spinning the finished jewels into bushings, but that in one process the jewel would be produced complete.

By methods which are not disclosable, Bendix today is producing in one operation on an experimental scale jewels, complete with bushings, that are completely uniform, Mr. McEnness stated. The jewels are being produced at a fraction of the cost and time formerly required, with a hundredth of the skilled help formerly needed, he added.

"This means," Mr. McEnness concluded, "that in the future never again will we be dependent on an outside source for jewel bearings, and never again will we be faced with a crisis such as that which threatened the very existence of the aircraft-instrument business and our wartime aviation program."

Allied Rendezvous in Paris



Associated Press from United States Army Signal Corps

Top Military Leaders Plan Next Moves

At the Arc de Triomphe are, from left to right, Lieut. Gen. Omar N. Bradley, United States Commander in Northern France; Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, invasion Supreme Commander; Gen. Joseph Koenig, Paris military Commander General, and British Air Marshal Sir Arthur Tedder, Deputy Supreme Commander. The war is moving swiftly in Allied favor as Nazi satellites fall out.

Kremlin Watches Events In All European States

Soviet officials have long been concerned lest Fascism and Naziism, defeated on battlefield, should live to fight another day under some new protective coloring.

Mr. Stevens is writing a group of articles on Soviet Russia, which he has just revisited on a 10-months assignment. This is the second of two articles dealing with Soviet foreign policy, the first of which appeared in these columns Aug. 31.

By Edmund Stevens

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Though Soviet foreign policy considers eastern Europe its special sphere, the Kremlin watches events in every European country with unrelaxed vigilance. A section of public opinion in the West was puzzled and even alarmed last spring when the Russians seized the initiative in recognizing the Badoglio Government and then in pressing for the unity of Italian democratic forces and clarification of the political muddle in southern Italy.

But this Soviet interest in Italian affairs proceeded from fundamental and farsighted consideration. The Russians have long been concerned lest Fascism and Naziism, defeated on the battlefield, should live to fight another day under some new protective coloring. They do not entirely trust Britain and America to guard against this danger.

In fact, they are constantly on the lookout for signs of British and American policy being influenced by pro-Fascist and rightist elements within those countries.

They were uneasy at the deal with Admiral Darlan and Marcel Peyrouton in North Africa, the reluctance to disavow the Fascist-inclined Serbian Gen. Draja Mihailovic and the support lent to the reputedly undemocratic King George of Greece.

Press Rekindled Flame

The frank talks at Teheran did much to clear the atmosphere of inter-Allied relations, but the behavior of the anti-Soviet Polish groups in England and America at the very time when Red Army advance in the Ukraine was bringing the Polish issue into focus, rekindled some of the uneasiness in Moscow, while the famous "Cairo Rumor" printed last January in the official Communist newspaper Pravda alleging that British-German peace talks were well underway in some seaport town of the Iberian Peninsula had serious repercussions in both Russia and the West.

There was much speculation on the Soviet motives for publishing this rumor, especially as Pravda is a sober organ not usually given to sensationalism or rumor mongering. One interpretation current in Moscow at the time was that it was designed mainly for internal Soviet consumption, as an antidote for the panegyrics that followed Teheran, to prevent the population from growing too lyrical over the prospects of inter-Allied friendship and relaxing their vigilance.

Another reading of it was that Soviet leaders were beginning to chafe at the criticism of Russia that continued to appear in certain sections of the British and American press.

In my opinion these reasons, while they may have played a part, were too secondary or frivolous to provide a full explanation. Every public utterance and line of print in Russia is weighed carefully beforehand. And the "Pravda Rumor" did not slip in accidentally. It was reprinted all over the country in provincial papers during the ensuing week.

Russians Foresaw Effects

Obviously the Russians must have foreseen the international repercussions of such a step. It was international effect they were striving for. Assuming that there had been no encounter between British and German representatives—although nothing prevents agents of the warring powers from meeting in neutral Lisbon, Portugal—it was certainly intended to notify the captive peoples of Europe that the Soviet Union was on guard against any move to sell them short.

Whatever may have been the reaction in America and Britain to the not-too-veiled accusations of "Cairo Rumor," they doubtless had the desired effect in Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, France, and elsewhere.

It is significant that with that the Russians dropped the subject completely and no second reference to the "Cairo Rumors" ever appeared.

From time to time the Soviet press has introduced other jarring notes into the United Nations concert.

There was also from time to time implied Soviet criticism of the Allied conduct of the war. But all these negatives added up to very little compared to the friendly comment and certainly was small compared to the amount of anti-Soviet matter in the British, and more particularly, the American press.

Expurgated Speeches

In the interests of Allied amity, the Russians have expurgated from their lengthy published resumes of Churchill speeches those passages that were likely to bristle the back of Russian opinion. This was notably the case with the Prime Minister's friendly gestures toward the fascist Gen. Francisco Franco of Spain, whom the Russians regard in the same light as they do the Nazis and the Italian Fascists who placed General Franco and his group in power.

The Russians have not forgotten that the Nazi-Fascist aggressors used Spain as a proving ground for the present war. They recall that General Franco, while turning his mask of neutrality toward the western powers, along with Quisling and the other Nazi puppets gave his full support to Hitler's anti-Soviet "crusade."

They have not forgiven the Caudillo for the crimes committed on Soviet soil by his Blue Division, for his substantial contribution to the sufferings of the Russian people. It is safe to predict that they will not permit the Spanish Fascists to escape the consequences of their deeds and that when the time comes the arm of retribution which will hunt down each war criminal will not stop at the Pyrenees.

The Russians regard Fascism as a world evil that must be stamped out root and branch everywhere if the peace is to be secure. The affinity between Spanish Fascism and Naziism is self-evident. If General Franco survives, the Russians are convinced Spain will serve as a nest for constant intrigue against the welfare of Europe and the Western Hemisphere.

Allied Relations Improve

Despite minor friction and disagreements, Allied relations have improved as Allied arms prospered. The decisions adopted at Teheran are well on their way toward fulfilment. The conference at Dumbarton Oaks is a new and major milestone. Russian policy today is definitely orientated toward international co-operation with Britain and America.

But in seeking to forecast the future, it is well to point out that America has no monopoly of isolationism. In the Soviet Union, too, there is a school of thought that deeply mistrusts the western powers and the outside world in general. This trend, though it does not carry decisive weight, is yet strong enough to make its voice heard, even in the councils of state and in the press.

These theories have been snowed under by events of the past year, particularly since the Allied invasion of France nailed all talk about the Allies plotting a separate peace or leaving Russia to fight the world alone.

The policy of international co-operation to which the Soviet Government now subscribes has the overwhelming support of Soviet public opinion. But should the western powers give the Russians cause to doubt their sincerity, the old hostility and suspicion might revive.

Wickard Urges Cheap Food To Needy Nations

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 (AP)—Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard today suggested postwar international agreements providing for sale of world farm surpluses to poorer countries at special "cut-rate" prices.

Such sales would be in addition to quantities which would move in normal trade relations under other provisions of such agreements setting each exporting country's share of world markets and fixing world trade prices.

In a report written to a Special House Committee on Postwar Planning, Secretary Wickard said future farm programs should encourage "full and efficient" production with prices of domestically consumed portions of crops supported by the Government at equitable levels.

He recommended that prices of those portions of crops destined for export or for lower-value domestic uses, such as industrial uses, be supported at lower levels.

The Secretary emphasized, however, that the "chief requisite" for a sound postwar agriculture is "full domestic employment and its corollary, expanded world trade."

Other elements of a postwar agricultural program should include, Secretary Wickard said, an expanded school lunch program, assistance to all families with incomes below $1,500 so that they can obtain adequate diets and clothing, expanded research programs for finding new uses for farm products, and government payments of grants of materials to encourage necessary shifts in farm production, and re-enactment and expansion of crop insurance programs.

Guam to House Staging Base Personnel

By John Beaufort

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United States Naval Forces in the Pacific

GUAM, Delayed—Work is being rushed here on accommodations for the scores of thousands of transient and permanent fighting personnel who will soon make this island a major staging base of the western Pacific.

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz has already announced that all three of the newly won Marianas Islands—Guam, Saipan, and Tinian—will be useful for mounting troops. As the largest of the Marianas, there is no doubt that Guam will assume a most important place in forthcoming plans.

Directly charged with the development of Guam is Maj. Gen. Henry L. Larsen, United States Marine Corps.

General Larsen assumed command on Aug. 15 and since then has been busy overseeing the tremendous program of harbor, road, airport, and communications development which is all part of the Pacific plan.

Control of Native Affairs

Under General Larsen's command come all the personnel for the naval base, antiaircraft and coast defense troops, ground defense, engineers, seaplane base, several flying fields, and civil affairs personnel.

Not the least of General Larsen's job as island commander of Guam will be administration over the native population of more than 20,000 persons.

Native affairs are the responsibility of Col. Charles I. Murray, General Larsen's Assistant Chief of Staff for Civil Affairs. Colonel Murray has brought to Guam plows, harrows and other farm implements, various kinds of fishing tackle, and $15,000 worth of seeds.

Many of the outlying village districts were not hurt by American bombing and shelling. In these districts, housing is not a serious consideration since the natives can rebuild or repair their pandanus-thatched roof huts.

The wood and masonry houses of Agana will require more extensive repairs. And a few villages like Agat, which was adjacent to the southern landing beach and was almost demolished, will have to be rebuilt.

Japanese Oppression

Almost as soon as they began congregating in American refugee camps, some of the native men were working under marine guidance, mostly helping to improve facilities. Others were helping to clean up debris and to move stores of food. Small groups of families moved back to their villages in the south, while the fighting was still going on in the north.

There has been no doubt about the attitude of the Guamanians to us. With few exceptions, the Japanese did little to win the confidence and esteem of the natives. And their early efforts at making friends were soon followed by brutality and oppression.

All persons over 12 were subject to forced labor at little or no pay in the fields, on the airport, and on the fortifications. The Japanese took cattle, produce, and goods without any return payment. The people were poorly fed.

Tokyo Radio Admits Six Admirals Killed

By the Associated Press

London, Sept. 6

The Tokyo radio said today that a Japanese Vice-Admiral and five Rear Admirals were killed recently "by enemy action in the command area" of the Yokosuka Naval Station.

The naval station is situated on the west shore of Tokyo Bay 12 miles south of Yokohama. Its command area should cover thousands of square miles of the Pacific.

France, Belgium, and Holland To Pay Own Way in Relief Work

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 (AP)—Liberated France, Belgium, and Holland will pay their own way in relief work, officials of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration said here today.

They won't have to dip into the United Nations' "world community chest," it was explained, because they have foreign exchange resources which will be used to defray relief expenses, according to the UNRRA agreements drawn up last winter at Atlantic City.

Norway, it is understood, is not so favorably situated, and may have to call on UNRRA for part of the money needed to relieve hunger and suffering and to rehabilitate Nazi-ravaged industries.

While UNRRA contemplates furnishing no funds for France, Belgium, and Holland, it will, according to the Atlantic City agreement, act as a go-between in helping these governments to get their needs filled.

For example, if France needs edible fats and gets the combined allocations board to allocate the required amount from the United Nations, "pool," then UNRRA will help the French secure them from, say, the Brazilian Government or some agency of that Government.

Similarly, if the Norwegians need fishing tackle to get their fishing fleet started again, UNRRA might carry the combined board's certification for the material to such agencies as the Foreign Economic Administration or Lend-Lease in this country.

While UNRRA thus acts only as an agent and expediter for these countries in Western Europe, it is preparing to initiate quite a different program in Eastern Europe when the time comes. There, most countries have little or no foreign exchange balances with which to pay for relief and rehabilitation, and their needs will be met out of the common fund subscribed by all UNRRA member nations, proportionately according to their national incomes.

Army Can Now Make Own Hydrogen For Barrage Balloons on Front Line

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 6 (AP)—The huge, clumsy-appearing machine looks like a portable distillery—without barrels or alcoholic product—but it actually is one of the wonders of war production.

It's a hydrogen-making plant, and where such a plant formerly covered three-quarters of an acre, this condensed version is the size of a box-car. Its creator, the Girdler Corporation, developed the plant to give the Army something that could be rolled right up to the front lines to inflate barrage balloons, eliminating the need of hauling the gas in cans.

Twenty-seven of the units, designed for the U. S. Engineer Corps, now are being constructed under a $1,000,000 contract. Walter Berlo, General Foreman in charge of the unit's construction, says seven already have been delivered to the fighting fronts.

The rolling gas plant, mounted on a 16-ton Army trailer, forms hydrogen and carbon dioxide by the reaction of plain water and alcohol, aided by a high temperature catalytic conversion chamber and with the help of pumps, blower fans, and a high-pressure compressor.

The unit can fill a barrage balloon in less time than it takes to inflate a balloon tire with a hand pump.

Twenty-three feet long, 8½ feet wide and weighing 36,000 pounds, the plant also is a very versatile piece of machinery.

Called the "Rube Goldberg," it can be used as a fire-fighting unit because of its carbon dioxide feature or can be used for making carbonated water for beverages, for cooling a case of soft drinks or for freezing ice cream.

Cardinal Protests Atrocity at Lyon

LYON, France, Sept. 6 (AP)—Lyon's atrocity murder of 87 Jews and Roman Catholics in a dynamited house Aug. 24 after hours of torture drew a strong letter of protest from Pierre-Marie Cardinal Gerlier, Archbishop of Lyon, to Colonel Knap, who was chief of the German Gestapo here, it has been disclosed.

"Those responsible for this are dishonored forever in the eyes of humanity; may God forgive them," the Cardinal wrote, after viewing what he called the "most revolting scene" and "abominable cruelty."

The French Red Cross tried to identify the bodies and brought word of the atrocity back to Cardinal Gerlier.

Mexicans Warned Of Tourist Loss

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 6 (AP)—Unless exploitation of foreign visitors ceases, part of Mexico's tourist flow will be diverted to other countries, the National Tourism Association warned Sept. 4.

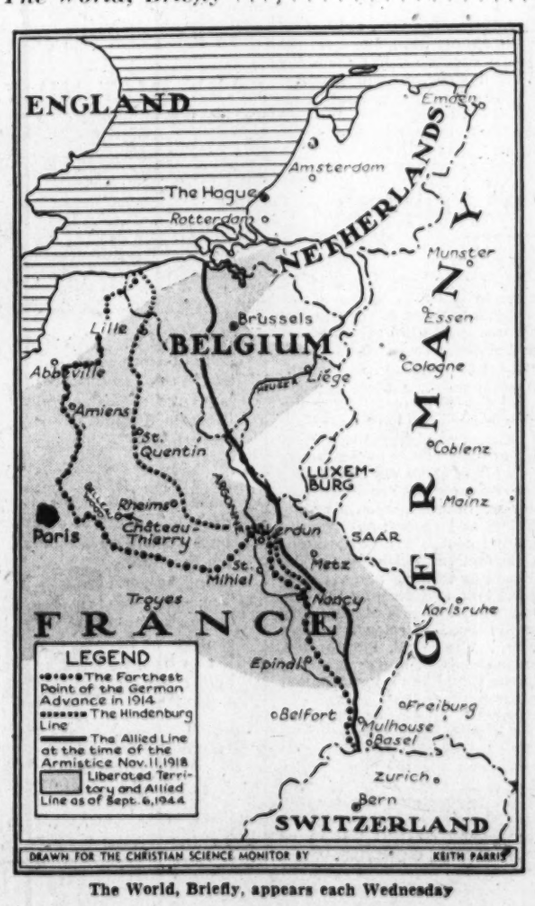
"Prices have gone up here more than in any other part of the world," the Association said in a press statement. "More than in London itself, victim of bombings. Part of our rise is explainable, but in the majority of cases it is nothing but iniquitous exploitation."

Appealing to the country to "exploit tourism, not the tourist," the Association protested against practices such as charging too-high taxi fares, particularly from railway stations, offering bull-fight tickets at extravagant prices, selling silver-dipped articles as "Mexican silver," charging "black market" prices for tires and car accessories, and renting out rooms reserved by others.

The Association suggested that Mexican border officials treat tourists with the greatest consideration and courtesy. It also suggested that all tourist towns have pure water.

The Vets of 1918 Rub Their Eyes

The World, Briefly ..... **By Josephine Ripley**



The World, Briefly, appears each Wednesday

Veterans of World War I follow the war in France today with amazement.

It wasn't like that in 1918. Then there was a solid Hindenburg Line stretching tenaciously across northern France. It took mighty battles to break it.

June was "invasion month" for the doughboys in that war too, as the first United States troops ever to fight on European soil disembarked in France in 1917.

The Germans had laughed when the Americans declared war in April. Even the Allied countries counted on economic and financial help from the United States rather than any major contribution in manpower.

But Americans were in the trenches with the French and British by the early part of 1918. By midsummer, they were pouring into France by the hundreds of thousands.

* * *

Americans quickly won fame at Belleau Woods, 40 miles northeast of Paris, in June.

By this time the Americans were landing in France every five weeks as many troops as the Germans were recruiting in a year. German commanders began to be uneasy. In July they launched what was to be their last offensive of the war—the Second Battle of the Marne.

At Château-Thierry, near Belleau Woods, an American regiment of the 3d Division stemmed the violent German tide.

After persistent appeal by General Pershing, all Americans were withdrawn from French and British units into a separate American First Army under American command. There were then about 300,000 United States troops in the lines.

* * *

First major American offensive in the great Allied counterstroke was launched at St. Mihiel, 30 miles south of Verdun, on Sept. 12. Its purpose was to wipe out a four-year-old German salient there. This purpose was accomplished in 27 hours. It eliminated the last salient on the Western Front, and the Allies were ready for the big attack.

The objective was Mézières. The entire enemy position was dependent upon it. American troops took their position between the Argonne Forest and the Meuse River.

At H-Hour on Sept. 6, they started down the Meuse toward Mézières. By Nov. 11, the day of the Armistice, General Pershing's forces had the German stronghold of Metz within gunfire range. American troops had been in France nearly 17 months.

Today, less than four months after D-Day, the Yanks have swept across France into Belgium and are approaching the borders of Germany itself. Doughboys of 1918 are jubilant, but frankly a bit bewildered.

Today's Woman

Emily Wilkens' Young Designs Rate 'Tops'

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher

Fashion Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Perhaps because so short a time ago Emily Wilkens herself emerged from those airy castles of romance and imagination that occupy the attention of teen-agers or perhaps because of her warm response to the needs of the girls, her collection of Young Originals has captured the fancy of both the girls and their mothers. It has transformed tiresome shopping expeditions into happy and memorable ones. Arguments as to whether to go to the "Girls" department or visit the too-grown-up "Juniors" have been answered by Emily Wilkens Departments, established in many of the leading stores throughout the country.

Charming and Practical

Her delightful Young Originals seem to hold the feel of "high fashion" for teens. They are cut with deliberate intent to make the most of slim young figures, and meet the demands of their activities, providing attractive school costumes, comfortable sturdy clothes, suits, dresses for dates, and for special formal occasions when only the most alluringly lovely frocks will suffice.

Somewhere about this designer's sure touch appears a trace of the charm of Kate Greenaway, that whimsical young English artist who, like a fresh breeze swept the Victorian era free of much of its stodginess with her clothes for young people—clothes which gave them a let's-pretend air of wearing the fabulous gowns of grown-ups. Yet for all their attractiveness, clothes in this collection of Emily Wilkens' rest on a completely practical basis.

Many costumes have interchangeable accessories which fit them into a well-planned teen-age wardrobe. For instance, striped knitted sleeves (and the stripes circle the arm) slip over the sleeves of a simple black wool dress and button with a raglan line on the shoulder. Sea-green, pink, coral, blue—these are the colors of the two-inch-wide stripes that lend gaiety to any occasion. They are echoed in a guileless little bag which dangles from her wrist, but which really holds another change—little pin-wheels of bengaline which button on the same shoulder button that once fastened the knitted sleeves, and flutter like bright butterflies of color. Meantime the knitted sleeves have been popped back into the bag.

Long Torso Dresses

For school dresses, Miss Wilkens emphasizes the long torso silhouette, fashioned with easy-to-wear full skirts made of a worsted type jersey which is news in fabrics because it knows just when to stretch, and when not to. This is a soft, pleasant fabric, and its colors include a blue-violet background shade with a larkspur blue stripe, green with coral, beige with brown and other lovely combinations that were just made to set off those irresistible page-boy bobs of the world's new crop of blondes, brunettes and red-heads.

Easy comfort and grace combine in a tunic and slacks costume where a warm pair of rayon flannel slacks is topped by a checked tunic with long sleeves—a little puppy-cat ruffle around the neck for pure mischief. Another school costume of non-stretchable jersey in ginger brown with blue stripes has suspenders, and a mad-cap to match it whose long end winds accommodatingly around the neck or drapes coquettishly over the shoulder.

Having made an intensive study of the backgrounds, habits, activities, likes and dislikes of the "young women of tomorrow," Emily Wilkens knows how to give her suits that particular turn which endears them to the original young women of today. Short jackets and full skirts are done in "young" black Botany wool and worn with daintily checked Everfast cotton blouses. Jackets take turns with other skirts, and the skirts with separate blouses.

Jaunty Jackets

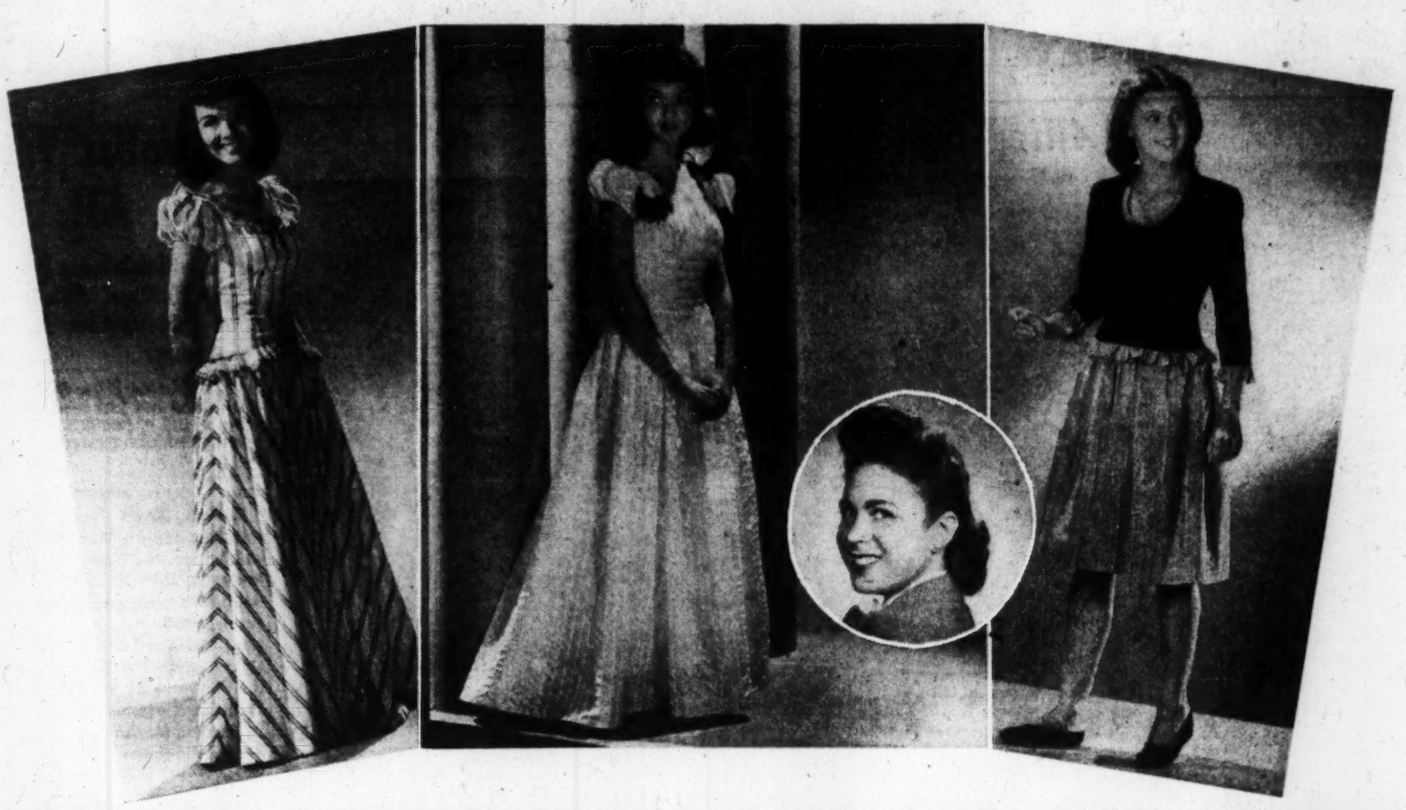
Who wouldn't like a "jerkin" in Robin Hood green, with its cap-sleeve jacket worn over a long-sleeved white shirt, and with a simple full skirt. Another type of jacket is short and square—her "Dutch Boy" design, which has a novel skirt whose front panel buttons at each side of the belt, and forms convenient side-slit pockets.

Unusual fabrics mark the entire collection, but center particularly on the lovely taffetas and failles of the party dresses. Old French ribbons, treasured and ivoried with age served as the inspiration for these quality fabrics of today.

Emily Wilkens made her mark as a fashion artist long before she discovered her flair for designing clothes. This began on a vacation in Hollywood where she designed clothes for Ann Todd, 20th Century's star child. From this beginning she went on to dress the children of Joan Bennet, Jack Benny, Darryl Zanuck. What made it all fun was that, after creating the wardrobes for these youngsters, she cared enough for them and her work to provide them with scrapbooks which contained not only the original sketches she had made, but swatches of the fabrices as well. Why hasn't someone thought of this long ago, now that family wardrobes are no longer documented in the once popular and greatly beloved silk patchwork quilt?

Returning to New York, Miss Wilkens joined Saks Fifth Avenue and designed a series of successful promotions for them which included, "Museum Fashions," "Greek Inspirations," "Russians," and many more. She also designed "Judy and Jill" fashions for Lord & Taylor's Young New Yorkers Department. One of her outstanding achievements was the designing of the clothes for the Broadway production, "Junior Miss."

Today, with fabrics from the finest mills in the country at her command, young Emily Wilkens finds her Young Originals featured and acclaimed throughout the country.



Emily Wilkens (inset) is the young designer of these "Young Originals" which have captured the imagination of teen-age girls throughout the country. (Left to right) After-dark formality is created especially for the girl who wants to dress up for important parties. Rose-and-white striped rayon taffeta frock has tiny pleats ruffled around the neck and hips and is trimmed with little black velvet bows. A cluster of ermine tails held at each shoulder by a black velvet bow accents white crinkled taffeta party dress. When a short dress goes to parties, what could be prettier than a basque done in black or green rayon velvet with orchid-striped rayon taffeta skirt and trimmings. The tightly fitted waist and full skirt flatter the teen-age figure. Party dress fabrics were inspired by rich old French ribbons.

Eye for Weeds Helps Home Decoration

By Jean Cowles

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If you live where there is no opportunity to have a flower garden, and you feel you cannot afford to buy flowers from a florist, you can still have flowers and foliage for your house if you develop an appreciation of the beauty of wild plants and the so-called "weeds." Instead of the well-known "green thumb," you must have what I call the "green eye," so you can spot whatever is growing in the neighborhood which it is permissible to pick, and which will add some beauty to your home.

Dwellers in the congested areas, of course, might have no opportunity to find anything to pick, but to those who live near empty lots, woods or meadows, there are decorations to be found, once you learn to look for them. My "green eye" was developed one summer when I was living in a group of apartment buildings with garages underneath. One evening, walking past the garage, I spied one large purple petunia which had sprung up in the hard earth from a seed probably blown out of a window box upstairs. Knowing nobody else walked this way, I picked the petunia and took it home to put into water. In a day or so there was another blossom on this same plant. That petunia picking got to be a game with me that summer. As one flower dried up, another would be ready for me.

Common Wild Flowers

Then I started to look around the neighborhood for more decorations. In some empty lots I found daisies, buttercups and dainty little red and white clover blossoms. By putting them into a small, shallow bowl with a wire flower holder, I had real beauty. A few dandelions were in bloom. These I picked and put into an antique, white china egg cup for the breakfast tray. Later in the summer I found some horse-radish leaves which I did not scorn, but bore home for a tall spray on the hall table. By taking pains with the arrangement of such leaves, and selecting a container which sets off their lines and their sturdiness, you have an artistic bouquet to enjoy.

Large Bouquets

In midsummer, my vacant lot offered me the brilliant orange jewelweed, and several varieties of mullein—which I later discovered is cultivated in many herb gardens. The leaves of the mullein make interesting grouping if you have a corner which needs something large. Later on, there were asters, wild of course and small, but as blue as the sky. When fall arrived, my "green eye" discovered that the picking season was far from over even though the warm days had gone. So many of the weeds and tall grasses dried into graceful branches, some with seed pods so interesting in shape that I had a hard time deciding which ones to gather for my house. In collecting these dried materials, I learned it is better to gather them before they become too dry. They are then more attractive, and not so apt to drop off as they do when over dry.

Swamp Offerings

Swamps, too, offer picking possibilities if they are not too boggy to enter. July and August brought loosestrife and joe-pye weed to me from a small piece of swampy land beyond the vacant lot.

If you live near any woods, no matter how small, you ought to be able to find any number of mosses there. Several kinds can be arranged together in a shallow bowl, or they can be used as a foundation for a few flowers, or for some berried stems. The study of mosses can be a fascinating hobby, once you discover how many hundreds of varieties there are. Botanical gardens and libraries can furnish you with information on this subject, and start you out on the way to becoming a moss collector and authority, once you have your "green eye."

Timely Tips on Trends

By Ann Cox

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If you wish to add bulk to your figure, choose a deep pile fabric in a suit or dress with tiered peplums gathered into the waistline. Replace diagonal or vertical lines with square or horizontal ones wherever possible. For instance, narrow revers slenderize, while a wide collar with a square shoulder line adds bulk and balance to a thin neckline.

★ ★ ★

Make your skirt with a generous side bow, patch pockets stitched on with an extended flange, a gathered or tucked tunic, or tiers for a fuller line. The skirt should fit the figure, as should all clothes for the slender figure, but the filling in is done by the use of properly placed lines rather than excess material or a too-loose fit.

★ ★ ★

Long-haired fur coats add bulk, as do luxurious fur collar and cuffs on a cloth coat. A fur collar which extends to the waistline is almost universally becoming, and can be worn especially well by the slender woman. A complete fur top on a cloth coat is another smart fashion for your type of figure.

★ ★ ★

Try accenting the square line of pockets on a blouse or jacket. Use flowers at the neckline of a dress. Tie a huge bow at the V-closing of your blouse. Wear bulky costume jewelry to fill in a low neckline. These are only a few of the interesting ways to add the finishing touch which "adds."

Dallas Fast Coming Forward As Market for Sportswear

By Joan Gardner

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The people of Texas, like the people of California, have a climate that permits them year-round life out of doors. Consequently sports clothes or casually tailored things are the preference of the majority of women in that part of the country. If this seems a statement of the obvious, it is merely mentioned to point to the basic similarity between the two rising sportswear markets in the United States—Dallas and Los Angeles.

California with years of pioneering to its credit is today the leading market for original sports clothes, but Dallas is determined to give California competition in this field.

Manufacturers Co-operate

It was only a few years ago that three Dallas manufacturers decided to co-operate in the presentation of a sportswear collection and thus command the attention of buyers throughout the United States. The response of the merchants to the suggestion of a new market was so immediate that the sportswear center was established almost overnight and today it is one of the important regional markets of the country with emphasis on clothes for the young in spirit. The college girl is one of the best customers of the Dallas market.

Justin McCarthy, leading manufacturer in Dallas, is known for his casual, well-tailored sports clothes. One of the marks of his collection is the authentic western flavor created by borrowing liberally from the clothes which the cowboys wear. A typical outfit of this house for fall is a two-piece tailored dress, the bodice jumper inspired by a fencer's vest. Slacks with plaid shirts are a favorite lounging outfit, and this designer, choosing fabrics that tailor crisply, presents a limited but highly original collection in gabardines, flannels, and spun rayons.

Practical Outfits

Lester Lief, president of the Dallas Fashion and Sportswear Center, creates for the budget-minded. His collection of trimly-tailored fashions combines simplicity in design with sturdy fabrics, an alliance that assures the most in wear. Currently, he favors stripes in tebilized gabardine, a fabric impervious to wrinkling.

This market also looks to the junior field and is now creating, at Southern Methodist University, a school of design which will train young women for a designing career. Dallas merchants, manufacturers and public-spirited citizens are co-operating in this effort.

The young women of Dallas are fashion-minded, for one of their own stores (Nieman-Marcus) has pioneered in awarding national recognition annually for outstanding fashion design.

Younger and Younger

Dallas also plans to establish a children's manufacturing market and is now specializing in children's coats. For postwar development is the plan for a baby mart devoted to infants' merchandise. As a result, the retailer visiting Dallas will be able to buy anything from infants' dresses to frocks for women.

Leaders in the development of this move to make Dallas one of our important regional markets are Justin McCarthy, Lester Lorch, Lester Lief, Ben Gold, and Joseph Sidran whose firms specialize in practical sportswear. They are taking the lead and look to the future when the name Dallas, like Los Angeles, will signify sportswear of highly original design.

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Boom in South American Silk Stockings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Panama City, R. P.

"Where can I buy a pair of genuine silk stockings?" is the breathless question on the lips of every sailor coming ashore in Panama.

The world at large may not know that genuine silk stockings are available in Panama, but it is a certain fact that the entire United States fleet has heard the news. Nor does the price, $3.75 a pair, seem to stun the sailors. They want silk stockings for wives, sisters, or sweethearts. Price is no object.

Stocking Up in Panama

If they were shopping-wise they could get the same finery, just as genuine and coming from the same sources, by doing their shopping in United States Army post exchanges located in the Panama Canal Zone. The post exchanges sell stockings at $3.00 a pair.

There are officers who make it a practice to include a pair of stockings in their letters back home. Civilian employees of the Army and Navy buy the finery by the dozen pairs a few days before they are scheduled to fly north.

The stenographer en route home for a vacation washes her half dozen pairs before she boards the plane as washed stockings are personal and used wearing apparel. Men, on the other hand, carry their acquisitions as is and pay the duty. It is hard for an unattached officer to convince customs inspectors that silk stockings, washed or unwashed, are an essential part of his wardrobe.

Infant Industry Helped

And where did this flood of genuine silken hose originate? Not on the black market, if that is your first guess, nor out of a belatedly discovered prewar stock.

The silk stockings are coming from Brazil and Argentina, where the preoccupation of the Japanese with war and the North American woman's love of silk stockings represent a bonanza for an infant industry.

Silk culture has long languished in tropical America. Never before has it been possible for the Brazilian or Argentinian to cut in on the market. Despite low-priced labor in some sections of South America, the daily wage scale still was too high to make it possible to compete with wage scales in oriental silk culture.

The Japanese had the silk-producing business tied up because only they could produce silk cheaply enough for peacetime markets. And once the silk was on the market American mass production gained leadership in turning out silk stockings at a price women all over the world could afford to pay.

Then came the war, cutting off the silk supply not alone from the ultimate consumer, but from the American stocking manufacturer. Latin businessmen promptly arrived at the happy conclusion that they could raise silk and make stockings right at home.

Bookcase, Part of Luggage

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Books are always a problem for the student away at school. It is a problem to fit their cost into the budget, to learn what is in them, and to get them back and forth. Indeed the major problem is transportation. A student cannot load down his luggage with books and it is a nuisance to hunt a box, pack it, and tie it securely for shipping.

One father solved the problem most successfully for his daughter. He built a small bookcase, hinged crosswise in the middle shelf, which, when folded together top to bottom, became a shipping case. All his daughter had to do was put in a few pieces of newspaper to fill the front empty spaces when the smaller books slid to the back and snap the padlock closed. When the day to go home came this young woman was always the envy of her friends in the dormitory.

It is not difficult to make such a bookcase; the rankest amateur could accomplish an acceptable job. The size could be varied to suit individual needs. The case is made with double shelves in the middle, fastened together with hinges. Or perhaps it would be plainer to say that it consists of two separate units of two shelves each, one set on top of the other, and that these two units are fastened together with three hinges.

A stain finish, a place for address label, rope handles for the convenience of expressmen are the necessary finishing touches. If there are any artists in the family who wish to make the bookcase a labor of love, there are added possibilities. Carving, wood burning, painting, and decorating with ornamental motifs are suggestions. An attractive finish could be achieved by sanding and varnishing the box, and burning the student's name and that of her school into the wood in some attractive manner. The small, inexpensive, electric wood-burning sets used by children would be very convenient for this purpose.

However crude or however finished your job, your student will thank you for your thoughtfulness and for the high utility value of the case. It would make an excellent going-away present, or a Christmas or birthday gift—a thoroughly original gift in no danger of being duplicated.

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Elizabeth Arden

Women to Query Candidates On Stand for Lasting Peace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 6—Representing more than 5,000,000 women, the Women's Action Committee for Victory and Lasting Peace has set out on a nation-wide campaign to ascertain the position of all Congressional candidates on United States foreign policy, it was announced here today.

Placing particular emphasis on measures needed to make possible the establishment of a vigorous international organization, the questionnaires are being distributed to selected representatives of the Committee in each Congressional district, where delegations will seek interviews with their respective district candidates. Results will be collected and announced by the National Committee before election day.

Candidates for the Senate and House of Representatives will be asked whether they will support measures to expedite establishment of a "general international organization for maintenance of international peace and security; their attitude on the joint use of armed force to prevent aggression; their views on the rights of smaller nations in the international set-up, as well as specific economic measures favored to promote world prosperity."

They will also be asked their attitude on educational and cultural reconstruction, on an international tribunal, a court of arbitration and continuance of the Good Neighbor Policy in the Western Hemisphere.

The Committee was organized in April, 1943, a successor to the National Committee on the Cause and Cure of War. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt is its honorary chairman, with Mrs. Norman deR. Whitehouse, National Chairman.

School Graduates 25,000

FORT SILL, Okla., Sept. 6 (AP)—The Field Artillery School at Fort Sill graduated its 25,000th officer candidate when Clifford L. Mondart, of Baton Rouge, La., received his commission as second lieutenant.

Tax Revision Is Seen Way To More Jobs

Continued from Page 1

security and debt-retirement funds.

Large-scale tax reorganization is requisite to maintain an economy like this, the report argues, terming the present tax structure "extraordinarily repressive," particularly in the direction of throttling down business enterprise and business expansion.

The C. E. D. Research Committee and the additional economists and tax experts called in as a "research advisory board" with Professor Theodore Otte Yntema of the University of Chicago as director, particularly wants to have corporation taxes reduced.

Economists Back Report

Although this would primarily aid the business groups which are associated with the present tax study, support is given the proposal by academic tax experts and economists associated with the investigation.

Corporation dividends, it is argued, should be taxed after they have been passed on to individuals in the form of graduated income taxes.

If corporations are strongly taxed so that profits are skimmed down, aggressive expansion is curtailed and the way to increased jobs is blocked.

Five Major Conclusions

The five major conclusions in the study are:

"1. The personal-income tax should provide at least half of the total federal taxes collected, at rates which would give all taxpayers marked relief from the present heavy burdens.

"2. Excise and sales taxes should be lightened as much as possible.

"3. Taxation applied directly against business operations also should be lightened as much as possible.

"4. Serious inequities of the present tax laws should be removed.

"5. Federal taxation should be heavy enough to end the long, uninterrupted rise in the national debt and to reduce that debt when production and employment are high."

The Committee argues:

'Fairest Form of Taxation'

"Personal taxes have less repressive effects on production and employment than do sales, excise, or corporate taxes—provided the rates do not discourage higher-income groups from taking risks, or unduly reduce the purchasing power of the lower-income groups.

"Second, because this is the fairest form of taxation, most closely adjustable to ability to pay.

"Third, because it is clearly evident where the tax falls.

"It is a common and mischievous fallacy about taxation that it is possible to relieve individuals of a tax burden by levying taxes on goods, or on corporations, or on transactions," says the report. "The truth is that all taxes have to be paid out of the pockets of living persons. The mere circumstance that in many cases the taxpayer may be unaware of the tax does not alter the fact that he is paying it."

The Committee presents various tentative schedules of personal-income-tax rates.

In general, it recommends tax reduction after the war.

Dual Criticism

The C. E. D. proposals have found critics in two directions.

In the first place, it is argued that national income may fall below the postulated "$140,000,000,000" after the war. It likewise is argued in some quarters that the C. E. D. has underestimated the size of the national budget, which is likely to be $20,000,000,000 to $25,000,000,000, rather than $16,000,000,000 to $18,000,000,000.

Second, it is argued that Congress may heed the business demand for corporation-tax reductions without taking the necessary twin step of imposing strong personal taxes.

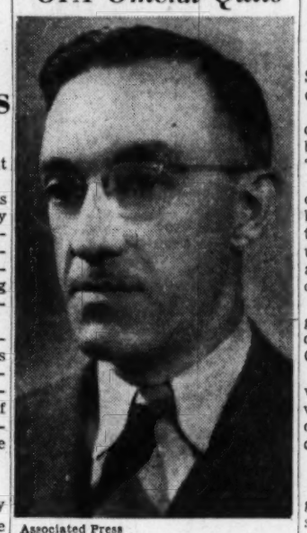
One of the members of the Committee, Ernest C. Kenzler, President of the Universal Credit Corporation, takes note of this point. Though the proposal is "theoretically sound," he says in a footnote, it must not be accepted piecemeal. "Indeed, it is apt to fail if certain parts are accepted and other parts rejected." He fears the whole thing may become a "political football" if the various parts are separated.

"Corporation income taxes mean higher prices to consumers, lower wages to workers and lower dividends to stockholders."

The report recommends changing present corporation income taxes to a single tax at a flat rate, the same as the proposed standard rate of 16 to 20 per cent for individual incomes. This would be done as a means of making the corporation tax a withholding tax on behalf of stockholders, on corporate net income paid out in dividends.

Asked whether he thought the proposed C. E. D. tax plan would make the man in the street more aware of taxation and his support of Federal Government activities, Mr. Ruml replied: "I think he is going to be plenty conscious of it anyway."

OPA Official Quits



Associated Press

Harry D. Robinson

Director of the Office of Price Administration's Standards Division, resigned from the OPA, contending that some of his recommendations had been ignored. He has returned to his home in Boston.

Danger of Unneeded Surpluses Is Seen by Ruml in Tax Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 6 — While expressing general approval of the Committee for Economic Development recommendation that the corporation income tax be removed, Beardsley Ruml, a member of the Research Committee and nationally known for his tax program, warned in a press conference here yesterday afternoon that the measure would present dangers.

As the provision stands at present, he warned, there would be nothing to prevent a corporation from withholding earnings, and this he viewed as "self-defeating."

Mr. Ruml said the Research Committee was aware of the difficulties involved in preventing corporations from building up unneeded surpluses under the proposal, and added that "the Research Committee is sympathetic to any suggestions as to means to prevent the accumulation of unneeded resources."

The inherent dangers do not, however, swerve him from his conviction that, as he expressed it, "the elimination of the corporation income tax is almost as important as eliminating sales taxes in getting more money to the people.

Big U. S. Bombers Take Air at Rate Of 1,500 Monthly

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 (AP)—Upward of 11,000 four-engine heavy bombers came from American factories in the first eight months of the year. Brushing aside the secrecy of heavy bomber output, the War Production Board disclosed today that production reached 1,000 a month in May, 1943; exceeded 1,300 by January, 1944, and has been at a rate of 1,500 a month since June.

The figures were the first for heavy bombers since January when it was announced that production exceeded 1,000. Actually, it now is disclosed, the output for that month was more than 1,300.

Revised schedules for September call for 7,934 planes of all types, just under the 7,939 actually delivered in August. For the last five months of this year there will be a cut-back of 5 per cent in production. This will increase to 9 per cent in the first half of 1945 and 15 per cent in the record half.

Germany's defeat would cut back production schedules still further. In the meantime, the WPB said, schedules must be met to make up for the large invasion losses, which have exceeded 3,000 since D-Day.

Senate Shies at Politics in Peace

Continued from Page 1

Senate, who precipitated the discussion.

Significantly, he began with a quotation from the Chicago Tribune, leading Midwest organ of "Nationalism."

Senator Bushfield's speech was obviously political. Did the Dumbarton Oaks Conference mean that Americans were to be "called upon to surrender our sovereignty and our liberty to the caprice of one man?" he cried.

Did the Conference propose to give the President power to declare war without the consent of Congress?

If so, said Senator Bushfield, working to his climax, Mr. Roosevelt becomes "the absolute despot of the American people; a true dictator in all sense of the word!"

Spark Failed to Fire

This was isolationism in the grand manner; an echo of all the shrill shouts and partisan passions under which the first League of Nations succumbed in the 20's, to the clamor of which America tossed away the peace after winning the war.

But here a strange thing happened.

Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, answering Senator Bushfield for the Administration, spoke softly and amiably and did not meet shout with shout.

And even more significant, two of the leading Senate Republicans, spokesmen for their party on the Foreign Relations Committee, Wallace H. White, Jr., of Maine and Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan, quietly entered the discussion, meeting Senator Bushfield's tirade with calmness and reason, and at all points supporting Senator Connally.

The scene revealed that spokesmen of the rival parties were not only well acquainted, and in accord with each other's views, but that they had been kept fully informed regarding Dumbarton Oaks developments.

Had Only to Ask

It was specifically stated that Senator Bushfield could have got answers to his rhetorical questions in advance by merely consulting his own party leaders in the Senate who stated they had copies of the confidential American plan.

In turn this showed the wisdom of Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, in taking Senatorial leaders into his confidence.

Recently, Wendell L. Willkie informed Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York that he also had access to the State Department information, when the latter expressed apprehension over the position of small nations. Secretary Hull later had frank talks with John Foster Dulles, the Dewey emissary, on his trip to Washington.

Before the use of force can be authorized, under the proposed draft outline of the new world organization Senator Connally cited the following three conditions that must be complied with:

Safeguarding Conditions

1. Unanimous vote of the four major powers on the new league Council, giving, in effect, an American veto;
2. Majority approval by all the Council, including whatever other nations may be elected;
3. Treaty ratification among themselves between the four big powers as to what police troops they would be obliged to furnish, under what conditions.

As Senator White explained to a later question "an obligation will be placed upon the Council to negotiate the agreement" (step 3 above) "under which armed assistance might be called forth and this would have to come back to the Senate for approval in a constitutional manner."

"That is my understanding of the matter," supplemented Senator Connally, and he cited a long list of historical cases in which American presidents used force to protect American interests.

Senator Bushfield interjected.

"The distinguished Senator," he charged, "is now defending the action of the Executive in starting wars without any action of the Senate or the Congress!"

It was left to Republican Senator Vandenberg to explain the matter. There are two constitutional methods, he said, recognized by usage, of employing armed force.

There is the right of the President, acting as Commander-in-Chief, to use force for emergency defense.

There is also the right to declare war, which is an exclusive congressional function.

Under the plans being formulated at Dumbarton Oaks, he continued, Congress would be left to decide how these powers would be continued.

Personally, Senator Vandenberg said, he was perfectly willing to leave the President—whoever he may be—with his present powers "which have always been considered constitutional."

But Congress could rest assured of one thing. Whatever agreement emerged from Dumbarton Oaks, or the bigger conference to be called later, the Legislature would have the final say in approving or rejecting it.

Senator Vandenberg said personally he supported congressional approval before allowing any delegate to vote America into war. But he added:

"Despite this final limitation, I believe America can go forward in wholehearted co-operation in the creation of an international organization which will be a benediction upon international security in a free world of free men."

Senators Vandenberg and Connally exchanged felicitations.

Senator Bushfield asked no more questions.

So ended the first Senate discussion of the proposed new world organization for peace and security.

McCarran Is Ahead In Nevada Primary

By the Associated Press

Senator Pat McCarran held a 853-vote lead today in a sharp political contest in Nevada as ballot-counting neared conclusion in his Democratic renomination try against Lieut. Gov. Vail Pittman.

In the Nevada Primaries, on the basis of returns from 249 of 283 precincts, the standing was: McCarran, 10,441; Pittman, 9,588.

McCarran supporters said Pittman received aid from the Congress of Industrial Organizations' Political Action Committee.

George W. Malone was conceded the Republican Senatorial nomination.

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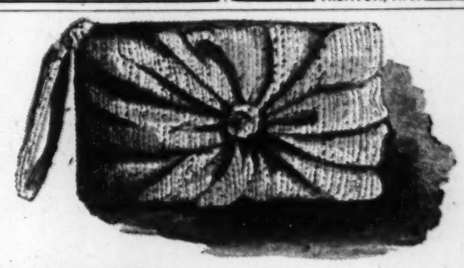

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1943 volume to date	213,690,372

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Tuesday	54.6	Prv. day	55.0
Month ago	54.1	Year ago	49.8
1944 high	56.4	1944 low	49.5

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	*2	61½	61¼	61¼	— ¼
ACF-Brill Motor	18	9	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
Adams Exp .15e	11	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
Addressog-Mult 1	3	22½	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅛
Air Reduction 1a	12	40½	39½	39½	— ⅛
Alaska Juneau	13	6⅞	6½	6½	— ⅛
Ala & Vicks 6	† 10	93	93	93	+ ½
Alb&Susq7.55e	† 60	144	143½	143½	—2
Alleghany Corp	31	2½	2¼	2¼	— ¼
Alleghany pf	39	29⅜	28⅞	28⅞	—1⅛
Alleg L Sti 1.05e	14	27⅝	27	27	— ⅝
Allen Indust ¾ap	1	14	14	14	— ⅛
Al Chem & Dye 6	4	151½	149½	149½	—2
Allied Kid 1a	2	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
Allied Mills 2a	19	31⅞	30½	30⅝	— ½
Allied Strs 1	27	20¼	19	19	—1½
Allis Ch Mfg ¾ae	25	58½	37½	37½	— ¾
Allis-Ch Mfg pf 4	3	114	113	113	—2
Alpha P Cem ⅛aa	1	22½	22½	22½	— ½
Amal Leather	9	3½	3¼	3¼	— ½
Amerada Pet 3	7	103	99½	99½	—4¼
Am Ag Ch D 1.20a	5	293¼	291¼	293½	— ¼
Am Airlines 1½ag	9	77½	76	76	—1¼
Am Bank Note .80	*3	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ¼
Am Bosch ½e	25	16¾	15½	15½	—1¼
Am Brake Sh ¾ae	1	44½	44½	44½	— ½
Am Cable & Rad	151	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅜
Am Can 3	4	91	88¾	88¾	—1⅞
Am Can pf 7	† 50	179	178¾	178¾	—1½
Am Car & F 2½e	24	40¼	38⅝	38¾	—1⅜
Am C & F pf 5¼ae	6	81¾	80¾	81¼	—1⅞
Am Chain & C 2	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	— ¼
Am Colortype .45e	3	13¾	13¼	13¼	— ⅜
Am Crystal Sugar	13	17¼	16¾	16¾	— ⅜
Am Crys S pf 6	† 10	106¼	106¼	106¾	+ ¾
Am Distil	10	23⅛	23	23	— ⅛
Am Encaus Tiling	13	4⅜	4	4	— ⅛
Am European ¾ae	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
Am Export L 2	3	28	26¼	26¼	—2⅛
Am & For Pow	6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Am&FPS6pf 4½k	1	83½	83½	83½	—4
Am&FPS7pf5¼ak	2	92	92	92	—2¼
Am&FP 2pf	21	21	20¼	20¼	— ½
Am-Haw SS 2¼ae	5	26	25⅜	25⅜	— ⅝
Am Hide & Leath	8	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
Am Home Pr 2.40	5	71¾	71	71	— ¼
Am Ice	12	7½	7	7	— ¼
Am Ice pf 3e	1	76	76	76	—2½
Am Internat .20e	2	8⅞	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
Am Ia Ill pf2½a	† 20	49¼	49	49	—1
Am Locomo ¾ae	42	19⅛	18	18	—1¼
Am Locom pf 7	1	93	93	93	
Am M&Fdy .80	6	16⅜	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
Am M&Met ¼ae	11	11¾	11	11	— ⅛
Am Metal ¾ae	2	22¾	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
AmNewsCo 1.80	†150	38	37⅜	37⅜	— ⅞
Am Pow & Lt	14	2⅞	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
Am P&L $6 pf	20	56	53¾	53¾	—2¼
Am P&L $5 pf	22	49⅞	47½	47½	—2½
Am Rad&St S .30e	101	12⅜	11⅞	12	— ⅛
Am R Mill .60e	59	15¼	14½	14½	— ¼
Am R Mpf 4½ s	450	72⅞	71¾	72¾	— ¼
Am SafetyRaz ½ae	2	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	— ⅛
Am Seating	3	17	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
Am Sh Bldg 2e	†470	29½	28¼	28¼	—1
Am Smelt & R 2	15	39	38⅜	38⅝	— ⅜
Am Smelt&RpfA	† 90	159	157½	157½	—1½
Am Stl Fdrs 2	19	24¼	23¾	23¾	— ¾
Am Stove .90e	2	24	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅜
Am Sug Ref 2e	6	48⅛	47	47	—2
Am Sugar pf 7	3	125½	125⅜	125⅜	— ⅛
Am Sum Tob 1¼ae	1	28½	28½	28½	— ¼
Am Tel & Tel 9	28	163¾	163	163	— ¾
Am Tobacco 3a	2	71½	71¼	71¼	— ½
Am Tob B 3a	5	72⅞	72¼	72¼	— ½
Am Tob pf 6	† 80	150	150	150	+ ¾
Am Type Fdrs ½ae	7	12½	12	12	— ¼
Am Viscose 1½ae	7	44⅛	43½	43½	— ⅞
Am Wat Wks	75	9¼	8⅝	8⅝	— ½
Am Woolen	14	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅜
Am Wool pf 8k	9	86	83½	83½	—2⅝
A Zinc L & S	22	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
AnacondaCop 1¾e	84	26⅞	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅞
AnaconW&C½ae	†170	31	30	30	—1
Anchor H-G .45e	1	26⅛	26¼	26¼	— ¼
APW Paper	9	4¼	4	4	— ⅛
Armour & Co	27	6	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
Armour & Co pf 4	40	105½	104	104	—1½
ArmstrongCork¾e	7	44¼	43	43	—1¼
Artloom Corp .30e	10	10⅛	9¾	9¾	— ¼
Assd DryGoods¾ae	21	17¼	16½	16½	— ¾
Assd DGd 2 pf7	† 50	100	99	99	—2
Associates Inv 2	2	45¾	44	45¾	+2¾
Atch T&SF 4½e	37	65½	63¼	63¼	—2¼
Atch T & S pf 5	3	94	93	94	+1
Atl Coast L 1½e	32	38	34¾	35½	—2¾
Atl&GW Indies 3g	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	
Atl Refining 1e	9	29½	29	29	— ⅝
Atl Ref pf 4	† 50	112	112	112	
Atlas Corp 1½e	17	14⅜	13¾	13¾	— ⅝
AtlasPowd 2¼ae	†	10	57¼	57¼	— ¾
Atlas Tack 1.60	2	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ¼
Aust Nichols	8	9⅛	9½	9½	— ⅛
Aust N prA3½k	†180	73⅛	72	72	—2
Aviation Corp. 10e	98	4⅞	4½	4½	— ⅛
Baldwin Loco pf	1	110	110	110	
Baltimore & Ohio	43	15¼	14½	14½	— ⅝
Bangor & Ar	5	10¾	10¼	10¼	— ½
Barber Asph	9	24⅜	23½	23½	— ½
Barker pf 2¾	† 20	52	51	51	—1
Barnsdall Oil .60	34	15½	15¾	15⅜	— ⅛
Bath Ir Wks 3e	19	15⅝	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
Bayuk Cigars 1½	2	29	29	29	+ ⅛
Beatrice Cr 1.70e	4	35¼	35	35	— ¼
Beat Cr pf 4¼	† 20	108	108	108	
Beech Aircr 1g	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	
Beech Nut Pk 4a	1	116	116	116	
Belding-Hem .80	3	17⅞	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
Bell Aircr 1e	7	11½	11	11	— ⅛
Bendix Aviat 2½e	45	45½	44⅛	44⅛	— ⅞
Benef Ind Ln .60e	3	20¼	20	20¼	+ ⅛
Best & Co 1.60a	2	39	38½	38½	—1
Best Foods 1e	25	18½	17½	17½	—1
Beth Steel 4½ae	51	60½	59⅜	59⅜	—1⅛
Beth Steel pf 7	1	122⅜	122⅜	122⅜	—1¼
Bigelow-Sanf1¼e	2	50	49⅜	49⅜	—1⅛
Black&Deck 1.60a	3	23	22½	22½	— ⅜
Blaw-Knox .30e	26	10⅛	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅞
Bloom'dale.675ef	20	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
Boeing Airplane 1e	15	14⅛	13¾	13¾	—1¼
BohmAl&Br 1½e	1	50	50	50	— ¼
Bon Ami A 4	† 2	93½	93	93½	— ½
Bon Ami B 2½	† 10	51	51	51	—1
Bond Strs 2	4	43	43	43	
Bond Strs pf 4½	1	114½	114½	114½	
Borden Co 1.20e	14	32¾	32⅛	32⅜	— ⅛
Borg-Warner 1.60	13	39¼	39¼	39⅜	—1⅛
Boston & Maine	5	5½	5¼	5¼	— ¼
BowerBBear 1½e	3	43¼	43¼	43¼	— ¼
Braniff Airw .60	53	20⅝	19¾	19¾	—1
Briggs Mfg 2	58	41	39	39	—2⅜
Brewing Cp Am 2	2	51¼	51	51	— ¼
Bridgeport Br 1	5	11½	11¼	11¼	— ¼
Bklyn Un Gas ¼ae	6	20½	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅝
Bristol-Myers1½e	1	48	48	48	Sep 5
Brown Shoe 2	1	43	43	43	—1
Brunswick-Bal ¾ae	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ¼
Bucyrus-Erie .45e	27	11⅜	10½	10½	— ⅝
Budd Mfg	53	11	10¼	10¼	— ¾
Budd Mfg pf	†3350	206½	206	206	+1
Buda Mfg55pf5	†520	68¼	67	67	— ⅜
Budd Wheel ¼ae	10	10	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
BuffaloForge1.35e	3	20	19⅞	20	+ ⅛
Bullard Co ½ae	2	17¾	17½	17½	— ⅛
Bulova Watch 2	2	39¾	39½	39½	—1
Burl Mills 1.20e	4	32¾	32¼	32¼	
BurrAddMach.55e	21	14⅞	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
Bush Term ¼ae	13	5⅞	5¼	5½	— ⅛
Butler Bros .45e	6	11½	11	11	— ⅛
Butler Br pf 1½	8	31¾	31	31	— ⅛
Butte C & Z ¼ag	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Byers AM Co ¼ae	11	14	13⅞	13¾	— ⅛
Byers Am pf 7	† 20	81	81	81	— ½
Byron Jackson ¾ae	3	24½	22⅞	22⅞	—1⅛
Calif Pack 1½g	3	28½	27⅝	27⅝	—1
Callahan Z-Lead	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Cal & Hecla .60e	4	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
Campbell Wy ¾ae	12	20	18½	18½	—1¾
Can DryGAle ¾ae	12	31¼	29⅛	29⅛	—1⅞
Canad Pacific h¼e	47	10	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
Caro C & O 5	†	1	111½	111	111¼	— ¼
Carriers&Gen .20	6	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Case Jl Co ¾ae	11	36½	35¾	35¾	—1⅜
Case (JI) pf 7	† 80	147	146	146	—3
Caterpil Tractor 2	5	49	48¼	48¼	— ¼
Celanese Cp 3-70f	12	35¾	35	35	—1
Celotex Corp ¼a	11	14⅜	13⅞	13⅞	— ½
Celotex Cp pf 1	† 50	18¼	18⅛	18¼	+ ¼
Cent Aguirre 1½g	3	22	21¾	21¾	— ⅜
Cent Foundry	16	4⅜	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
Cent R R N J	6	9½	9½	9½	— ⅜
Cerro de Pas 2¼ae	7	33	33	33	
Certain-teed Prod	72	6¾	6⅜	6½	— ⅛
Certaen-teed pf	†360	106½	103	103	—3½
Chain Belt ¾ae	4	19½	19	19	
Champ P & F ¾ae	2	27	27	27	— ⅛
Champ P&F pf6	† 10	112½	112¼	112¼	+ ¼
Checker Cab	3	42	41	41	—2
Ches Corp Va .80	3	13¾	13	13	— ⅛
Ches & Ohio 3	45	47⅛	46¼	46⅜	— ⅛
Chi & E Ill 3d8	12	6½	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅜
Chi & E Ill A 1e	7	15	14½	14½	— ½
Chi Grt West	26	5¼	5	5	— ⅛
Chi Grt Wpf 1¾ak	21	22⅛	20¾	20¾	—1½
Chi Mail Or .45e	3	18½	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅜
Chi Pneu Tool 2	7	19½	19	19	— ¼
Chi Yellow Cab 1	3	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
Childs Co		3	3	3	
Chrysler Corp 2¼ae	31	91⅛	88¼	88½	—3¼
City I&F 1.20	7	22½	22	22	— ½
City Invest	† 30	73	73	73	—1
City Stores	5	9½	9	9	— ⅛
Clark Equip 2¼ae	1	46	46	46	— ½
Clev E L pf 4½a	† 20	114¼	114¼	114¼	
Clev&Pitt 3½a	† 50	94	94	94	
Clett Pea 1½ae	2	38¾	38¼	38¼	— ½
Coca-Cola 3a	3	137	135	135	—3
Coca-Cola A 3	† 50	63¾	63	63⅜	+ ¾
Colgate-Pim ½ba	2	28	28	28	— ¼
Collins & Aik ¾ae	5	36¼	35	35	—2
Col Fuel & Iron 1	4	17½	17	17	— ½
Col & South	†	1	18½	18½	18½	
Col & South 1pf	†250	19¼	18	18	—1½
Col & South 2pf	†120	18	17¼	17¼	— ¾
ColBr'castA 1.20e	4	32½	32¼	32½	— ⅛
ColBr'castB 1.20e	1	32	32	32	+ ⅛
Colum G&E .10e	101	4½	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
Col G&E 6 pf 6	5	85	84½	84½	— ½
Col G&E 5 pf5	† 20	76	76	76	—1
Colum Pict ½ae	*2	19	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
Coml Credit 2	8	41½	40⅞	40⅞	— ⅝
Coml Inv Tr 2.40	8	47	46½	46½	— ⅞
Coml Solvents .30a	46	16¼	15¾	15¾	— ⅜
Com Ed 1.40	23	27¾	27¼	27½	— ⅛
Com'wlth&South	242	1	1	1	— ⅛
Com & So pf 3¾ak	6	85⅞	84¼	84¼	—1¾
Conde Nast ½ae	1	19	18¼	18¼	— ½
Congoleum-Nairn 1	2	26½	26¼	26¼	— ⅛
Consol Cigar 1e	3	26¾	26¾	26¾	— ⅛
Consol Cigpf4¾a	† 10	97⅛	97¼	97⅛	— ⅛
Cons Copper .20g	2	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
Cons Edison 1.60	56	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
Cons Edis pf 5	2	107¼	106⅞	107¼	+ ⅜
Cons Film Ind	25	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
Cons Film pf ¾ak	4	22¾	22½	22½	— ⅛
Cons Laund .60e	3	12	12	12	
Cons Nat Gas 1a	8	31¾	31½	31½	— ⅛
Cons Vultee 1⅛ae	34	14½	13⅝	13¾	— ¾
Cons Vul pf 1¼	5	24	23½	23½	— ⅛
Consol'n Coal	6	16	15½	15½	— ⅜
Cons RR Cuba pf	5	13	13	13	— ⅛
ConsumP pf4½a	†190	110	109½	110	+ ¾
Container Corp¼ae	4	26¾	26½	26½	— ¼
Cont Bak ¾ae	6	8½	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
Cont Can ¾ae	9	40¾	39½	39¾	— ¼
Cont Dia Fib .40e	6	11⅜	11	11	— ¼
Cont Ins 1.60a	4	47¾	46¾	46¾	— ¼
Cont. Motors .45e	76	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
Cont Oil Del .90e	10	27⅞	27	27¼	— ¾
Cooper-Bess ½ae	4	15⅝	15½	15½	— ⅛
CopperweldStl .80	6	12	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
CornWdSt pf2½	† 40	49⅜	49	49	— ⅜
Corn Exch 2.40	† 80	51	50¾	51	+ ¼
Corn Prod 2.60	2	59½	59¼	59¼	— ⅛
Corn Prod pf 7	† 20	179¾	179¾	179¾	+ ½
Cornell-D-E .60e	14	21¼	20¾	20¾	— ½
Coty Inc .15e	11	6¼	6	6	— ⅜
Coty Interna	†	33	4	3¾	— ⅜
Crane Co 1	27	25⅝	24¾	25	— ⅛
Crane Co pf 5	† 70	106¾	106¼	106¼	— ½
Cream of Wh 1½g	3	25⅛	25	25	— ⅛
Crosley Corp ¾ae	21	21½	20⅞	20⅞	— ¼
Crown Cork ¾ae	3	37½	35¾	35¾	—2¼
Crown Cork pf 2¼	1	49¾	49¾	49¾	+ ⅛
Crown Zeller 1	9	19¾	18⅞	18⅞	— ¾
Crown Zel pf 5	†130	102½	102	102½	— ¼
Crucible Steel 3g	16	33⅜	32½	32⅝	— ¼
Crucible Stl pf 5	1	78½	78½	78½	
Cuba R R pf	†100	22¾	22¼	22¼	—1
Cuban-A Sug .40g	11	16¼	15¾	15¾	—1⅛
Cudahy Packing	5	25	24¼	24¼	—1⅛
Cuneo Press 1½a	1	28½	28½	28½	— ¾
Curtis Publishing	128	10½	9½	9½	—1
Curtis Pub pf5g	† 20	132	127	127	—8
Curtis Pub pr pf3a	5	55¾	55	55	—1
Curtis-Wright ¾ag	83	5¼	5	5	— ⅛
Curtiss-Wr A 1½e	5	17	16⅜	16⅝	— ⅜
Cushman's 7pf7	† 10	125	125	125	+11¾
Cutler-Ham 1.05e	4	25¾	25	25	— ½
Davega Stores .30e	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
Davison Chem 1e	5	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
Decca Record 1.20	6	33¾	32⅝	32⅝	—1⅛
Deere & Co 1e	5	42¾	41	41	—1¾
Deere & Co pf1.40	3	35¼	35¼	35¼	— ¼
Dels-Wem G 1⅛ae	1	20½	20½	20½	— ½
Del & Hudson	58	34⅜	32¼	32¼	—2¼
Del Lack & West	28	7¾	7	7¼	— ⅜
Detroit Edi .90e	10	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
Diam T Motor 1	3	15½	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
D.st Co-Sg h2.22	8	32½	31½	31½	—1¼
Dixie Cup ½ae	2	18	18	18	
Dixie C & A 2½	† 80	47	47	47	+ ½
Dome Mines h1.60	20	24¼	23	23	— ¼
Douglas Airc 5g	15	56¼	53½	53⅝	—2¾
Dow Chem 3	3	126¾	126	126	—1¼
Dow Chem pf 4	1	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞	— ⅛
Dresser Mfg 1e	17	39⅛	38¼	38¾	— ⅛
Dunhill Int	5	11	10½	10½	— ½
du Pont de N 3½ae	6	151½	150½	150½	—1½
Eagle Pich L .45e	4	12¾	12½	12½	— ¼
Eastern Air L	8	39½	38	38	—1¼
Eastern SSti .20e	9	15⅛	14¾	14⅝	— ½
Eastman Kodak 5	6	165¼	164¾	164¾	— ½
Eaton Mfg 3	5	47¼	46¾	46¾	— ½
Edis Brs Strs .80a	3	22	21¾	21¾	— ¼
El Auto-Lite 1e	11	45¼	44½	44½	— ¼
Elec Boat 1e	6	11½	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
El&Mus Ind .08a	4	4⅞	4¾	4¾	
El Power & Lt	12	4¾	4¼	4⅜	— ⅛
El Pow&Lt $6 pf	1	87	87	87	—3
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	9	94	92	92	—2
El Paso N G 2.40	2	33¾	33½	33½	—1⅛
El Storage Bat 2	4	44½	44¼	44¼	
EmersonEMig .30e	23	16½	15¾	15¾	— ⅜
Endicott-John 3	1	64	64	64	—1
Eng Pub Service	82	15	14½	14½	—1
Eng PS $5 pf5	†	2	101	100½	100½	— ½
EPS$5½pf5½g	†	10	101¾	101¾	101¾	+ ¼
Eng PS $6 pf6	†	50	101¼	101¼	101¼	+ ¼
Ecurt Off Bldg		5	1	ⅱ	ⅱ	
Erie R R ¼ae		17	11	10½	10½	— ⅝
Erie R R pf A 5		10	54¼	53¾	53¾	—1½
Erie R R pf 3½e		85	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
EurekaVCleaner¾ae		15	12⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
Evans Prod ¼ae		11	13¾	12½	12½	—1½
Ex-Cell-O 2.60		9	36½	35¼	35¾	—1¼
Exchange Buf .35e		5	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
Fairbanks Morse1a		15	39¼	38½	38⅝	— ⅜
Fajardo Sugar 2		6	25⅜	25	25	—1
Farns Tel & Rad		236	13⅜	13	13	+ ⅛
Fed Lt & Trac 1		6	16¾	16½	16½	— ⅛
Fed Mogul .85e		3	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
Fed Mot Truck .40		21	9⅝	9	9	— ⅛
Federat D Strs1½		4	28	27	27	—1
FedDStrs pf4¼	†	50	101¾	101¾	101¾	— ⅛
Ferro Enam ¾ae		8	26½	25½	25½	— ⅜
Firestone 1¾ae		8	50⅛	49½	49½	
First Nat Strs 2½		5	43⅞	42½	42½	—1
Flintkote .45e		21	23½	22¾	22¾	— ⅝
Florence Stove 2		3	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	+ ⅜
FollansbeeStl pf	†	60	45	45	45	— ¼
Food Fair Strs 1		2	14⅛	14	14	— ¼
Food Mach 1.40e		2	59½	59½	59½	— ½
Foster Wheel ½e		4	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	—1⅛
FostWh6pf 1½	†	70	22¾	22½	22¾	+ ⅜
Francisco Sugar		4	17	16⅜	16½	— ⅛
Fransport Sulph 2		9	32¼	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅞
Fruehauf T 1.20e		5	41½	40¼	40¼	—1½
Fruehauf T pf	†	70	116	115	115	—1
Gabriel Co ½ae		8	5⅞	5½	5½	— ⅜
Gair Robert .30g		26	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
Gamewell 2¼ae	†	120	38¼	38	38	—1½
Gardner Denver 1		2	16¾	16½	16½	— ⅛
Gar Wood Ind .40		34	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
Gaylord Cont ¼ag		9	20½	19¾	19¾	—1½
Gaylord Cpf2¾a	†	10	53½	53¼	53¼	— ¼
Gen Am Inv 1g		3	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
Gen Am Tran 1⅞ae	†7		49¾	48¾	48¾	— ¾
Gen Baking .45a		5	8⅞	8½	8½	— ⅛
Gen Bronze .30a		6	10	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
Gen Cable		18	6	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
GenCable pf5¼kt		20	99	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
Gen Cable A		3	16	99	99	— ½
Gen Cigar 1		2	27½	16	16	
Gen Elec 1.40		58	38¼	27¾	27¾	
Gen Foods 1.60		8	41¾	37⅜	37⅝	— ⅛
Gen G & El A		63	5⅜	41¼	41¼	— ⅛
Gen G&E cv pf	†	30	135	5⅜	5⅜	
Gen Mills 4		1	110	135	135	
Gen Motors 2¼ae		65	62¼	110	110	
Gen Motors pf 5		1	129⅞	60⅜	60⅜	—1⅞
Gen Out Adv ½ae		7	11⅞	129⅞	129⅞	+ ⅜
Gen Out Ad A 4		2	51¾	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
Gen Prec Eq 1		8	22¼	51½	51½	— ⅛
Gen Printink .20a		12	10⅛	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅜
Gen Pub Service		10	1¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
Gen Ry Signal ½ae		8	5	1¾	1¾	
Gen Real & Util		28	1¾	243¼	5	— ⅛
Gen Refractories		3	23¾	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
Gen Shoe ¾ae		9	18⅜	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
GenSCastpf4½k	†	250	78¾	18	18	— ⅛
Gen Tel 1.60		4	25½	77	77	—1⅛
Gen Time Inst ⅓e		3	29¾	25¼	25¼	— ¼
Gen Tire&Rub ½ae		5	23½	29¼	29¼	— ½
Gillette Saf R .80		7	12½	23	23	— ¾
Gillette Saf R pf5		2	85	12½	12½	— ½
Gimbel Bros .65e		25	17¼	85	85	
Gimbel Bros $6pf6		2	98	16¾	17	— ⅛
Glidden Co .90a		6	24⅜	98	98	
Glidden cvpf 2¼		1	50½	23¼	23¼	— ¾
Gobel Adolf		17	2½	50½	50½	—1
Goebel Brew .20		13	3¾	2¼	2⅜	— ⅛
Gold&Stk Tel 6	†210		123½

News and Comment About Business and Finance

Over-the-Counter Security Quotations

Approximate prices compiled under supervision of Boston Securities Traders' Association and National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. These prices may have been higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	4⅞	6½
American Barge Line Co	13½	14⅝
American Hardware Co	31½	33½
American Manufacturing	52¾	55¾
American Manufac 5 pf	97¾	..
American Optical	30⅞	32⅝
American Wringer Co	10	10⅞
†Amoskeag Company	41¾	..
†Amoskeag Company pf	79⅜	..
Appleton Company	34¼	37½
Applied Arts Corp	3½	4⅜
Arlington Mills	52½	55½
Art Metal Construction	24⅜	26⅛
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	28⅝	30⅝
Automobile Banking Corp A	2⅝	3⅜
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	19⅛	20¾
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	24½	26¾
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	109½	..
Bendix Home Appliance	9⅝	10⅜
Berkshire Fine Spinning	17¾	19⅛
Berkshire Fine Spin $5pf	76½	..
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	99½	..
Boston Wharf Company	23½	25
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	36½	39¼
Brown Co	1.95	2.25
Brown Co pf	35½	38¼
Campbell A S Co Inc	8½	9¼
Central Railway Signal A	39¾	..
Chapman Valve Manufac	34	36¾
Coolityer Insulated Wire Co	16½	18⅛
Colonial Stores	21⅞	23¾
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	46¾	49½
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	27¾	30¼
Domestic Finance Corp pf	27¼	29¾
Draper Corporation	77¼	80¼
Durez Plastic & Chemical	24½	26¾
Dwight Manufacturing Co	15¾	17¼
Eastern Corporation	10⅝	11½
Eastern Corporation pf	21⅝	23½
Exolon Co	9⅜	10⅞
Family Finance Inc	12⅜	13¾
Family Finance pf A	27⅞	30⅛
Food Fair Stores Inc	45¾	48¾
Fruit of the Loom	25¾	28½
General Fire Extinguisher	15⅜	16⅞
General Machinery	21¾	23⅝
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	8⅝	9⅜
Goodall Worsted Company	61	64
Graton & Knight Co	9⅜	10⅞
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	90¾	94¾
Graton & Knight Co pr-pf	29¾	32⅜
Great Northern Paper Co	34½	36¾
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	60	..
Greenfield T&D $1.50 cv pf	16½	..
Harrington & Richardson	1⅝	2½
Haskelite Mfg Co	6⅜	7¾
Heywood-Wakefield Co	35	37½
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	20⅜	22½
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	16⅜	18¼
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	24¾	27
Hooker Electro Chem	29½	32¼
International Detrola	15	16⅜
Keith George & Co	11⅜	12⅞
Kendall Company	21½	23
Kennedy's Inc pf	37½	40
Landers Frary & Clark	24	26
Lincoln Stores Inc	107½	..
Lincoln Stores 7	71	77⅜
Long-Bell Lumber Co	115	119
Ludlow Mfg & Sales Co	26⅜	30
Marathon Paper Mills	63¼	66½
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	37¼	40¼
Merck & Co	90	94
Merck & Co 4½ pf	109½	113½
Merrimack Manufacturing	45¾	49
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	71	..
Metal & Thermit Corp	24⅜	26⅞
Millers Falls Company	9⅜	10¾
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	10¼	11⅜
Nashawena Mills	19⅜	21¼
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	76	..
Nashua Manufacturing Co	36¾	39¾
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	84¾	88¾
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	28½	30⅞
National Chemical & Mfg	5¼	6⅛
National Shirt Shops	15	16½
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	67¾	71¾
New England Lime	4¾	8
Nicholson File Company	36	38½
Nonquitt Mills	34	37
Ohio Finance	10¼	11½
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	47¾	50¾
Parker Appliance	12⅜	14⅛
Plymouth Cordage Company	116	120½
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	70½	..
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	90	..
Remington Arms Co Ins	3⅛	3⅝
Richardson & Co	47	50
Rochester Telephone Co	15⅛	16⅝
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	36¼	38¼
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	36¼	..
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	6¼	..
Sanford Mills	44¾	47¾
Submarine Signal Co	33¼	35¾
Tampax Inc	6	6¾
Time Incorporated	62¾	65¾
Triumph Explosive Inc	1⅛	1½
United Elastic Corp	17⅜	18½
U S Envelope Company	71¾	76⅝
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	123½	128½
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	98¾	99½
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	104¾	..
Wamsutta Mills Inc	29¼	31½
Warner & Swasey Co	8½	9½
Warren Bros Class B	42¾	45¼
Warren Bros Class C	16⅛	17½
West Point Manufacturing	45½	48¾
Wickwire Spencer Steel	10⅞	12

*Ex-dividend. †Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	13⅜	15⅛
Beverly Gas & Electric	41	..
Brockton Gas Light	8¾	9⅝
Central Maine Power 6 pf	109	114
Central Maine Power 7 pf	121	126
Cent Vermont Pub Serv	16⅛	17⅝
Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	107½	..
Conn Light & Power	43¾	46
Eastern Utilities Asso	25⅛	27⅛
Eastern Utilities Asso conv	1½	2
Fall River Gas Works	24¾	..
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	40¾	43½
Green Mountain Power pf	86	90
Hartford Electric Light	52¾	55½
Haverhill Electric	27¾	30¼
Haverhill Gas Light	17⅛	18⅞
Holyoke Water Power	16⅛	18⅛
Lawrence Gas & Electric	32	..
Lowell Electric Light	40¾	43¾
Lynn Gas & Electric	82½	86
Mass Power & Light pf	18⅝	19¾
Mass Utilities Asso pf	33¾	36¼
Narragansett Elec pf	57¼	60½
N E Gas & Electric $5.50 pf	37¼	39
N E Power Assn 6 pf	62½	64½
N E Public Serv $7 pr ln	99½	103½
N E Public Serv $6 pr ln	105½	109½
N E Public Serv $7 pf	45½	48
N E Public Serv $6 pf	43½	46
Newport Electric	23	..
Providence Gas	7⅞	8¾
Pub Serv of N H $6 pf	108½	113½
R I Pub Serv pf	31¼	33¾
Rockland Light & Power	8⅝	9⅜
Springfield Gas Light	21⅞	23⅞
Western Mass Companies	24½	26½

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	129½	137½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	51½	54
Aetna Life (1.20a)	33½	37¼
Agricultural (3a)	76½	80
American Alliance (1a)	22	24
American Casualty Company	11½	12¾
American Equitable (1)	18¼	19¾
American Insurance N wk (1½a)	14¾	16
American Re-Insurance (2)	54¾	57¾
American Reserve	16¼	17¾
American Surety (2½)	56¾	59¼
Baltimore-American (.20a)	6½	7⅛
Bankers & Shippers (4)	79½	84½
Boston (16a)	585	610

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Pullman Executive

Charles W. Wright

Elected president of the Pullman-Standard Car Export Corporation, succeeding C. A. Liddle. Mr. Wright, who has held the position of vice-president of the Pullman-Standard Car Manufacturing Company, will continue to be in charge of the manufacturing company's sales of war material.

	Bid	Asked
Camden Fire (1)	20	21¾
City of New York (1½e)	17¾	19¾
Connecticut General Life (1a)	52	54
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	40½	43
Federal (1.40)	48¾	52¼
Fire Asso Philadelphia (2a)	62¾	66¼
FiremanF(SF) (3)	91	95
Firemen's Newark (.40)	12⅜	13½
Franklin Fire (1)	24	26
General Reinsurance (2)	49	52
Gibraltar Fire & Marine (1½e)	17¾	19¼
Glens Falls (1.60)	42¾	45¼
Globe & Republic (½)	8¼	9¼
Great American Insur (1.20)	27¾	29½
Hanover (1.20)	27¾	29¾
Hartford Fire (2a)	97¾	102¾
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60a)	42¼	45¼
Home Insurance (1.20)	27½	29¼
Homestead (½)	13¾	15¾
Insurance Co Nor Amer (2½a)	87¾	90¼
Jersey Insur New York (1.60)	37¾	40¾
Knickerbocker (½)	8¼	9¼
Maryland Casualty	8¼	9
Mass Bonding (3½)	66¾	70¼
Merchants&MfsofNewYork (.40)	6¾	7
MerchantsFire Assoc (1½a)	47¾	50¾
National Fire (2)	58½	61½
National Liberty (.20a)	6¾	7½
National Union (3a)	164	174
New Amsterdam Casualty (1)	24¾	26¾
New Brunswick (1½)	27¼	29¾
New Hampshire (1.60a)	45½	48
New York Fire (.80)	14⅜	15¾
North River (1)	22¾	24¾
Northeast Insurance	5⅞	6¾
Northern (2a)	87½	92
Pacific Fire (5)	98½	103½
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	47¾	50¾
Peerless Casualty Company	12¾	14¼
Phoenix (2a)	84¼	88¼
Prefered Accident (.80a)	13¾	15¼
Providence-Washington (1a)	33¾	36¾
ReinsuranceCorNewYork (.075)	4¾	6¾
RepublicInsurCoTexas (1.20)	27¼	29¼
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20)	21¼	23¼
St Paul Fire & Marine	72½	75½
Seaboard Surety (1a)	42¾	45¼
Security (1.40)	35¾	37¾
Springfield (4½a)	118½	124
Standard Accident	60¾	64½
Travelers (16)	475	490
United States Fid & Guar (1a)	35⅞	37¾
United States Fire (2)	48½	51¼
United States Guaran (1.60a)	72½	77¼
Westchester (1.20a)	32¾	34⅞

a—also extra or extras. g—paid last year. e—declared or paid so far this year.

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	4.03	4.41
Amerex Holding	29.175	30.50
American Business Shares	3.78	4.15
Axe-Houghton Fund	14.99	16.12
Bond Inv Tr of America	101.96	106.21
Boston Fund	18.08	19.44
Broad Street Investing	29.81	32.23
Bullock Fund	15.78	17.30
Canadian Investment Fund	3.30	3.90
Century Shares Trust	28.62	30.77
Chemical Fund	9.81	10.62
Christiana Securities Co	2433.00	2535.00
Commodity Corp	6.86	..
Consolidated Investment Tr	44.25	47.25
Dividend Shares	5.75	6.55
Eaton & Howard Balanced F	23.07	23.71
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	13.58	14.58
Equity Corp $3 pf	39.75	42.00
Fidelity Fund Inc	19.45	20.94
Fund Investors Inc	23.34	25.54
General Capital	34.70	37.31
General Investors Trust	5.57	6.00
Group Securities Inc		
Automobile Shares	6.39	7.02
Low Priced Shares	6.15	6.77
Railroad Shares	3.60	3.97
Railroad Equip Shares	4.34	4.78
Steel Shares	4.42	4.88
Incorporated Investors Tr	22.75	24.46
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	.88	.98
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	1.03	1.14
†Keystone Custodian Funds		
B-1 .... 29.59	S-1	26.79
B-2 .... 32.02	S-2	14.50
B-3 .... 19.80	S-3	11.42
B-4 .... 10.08	S-4	5.19
K-1 .... 18.89	K-2	23.80
‡Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	98.70	..
‡Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	41.90	..
Manhattan Bond Fund	9.02	9.92
Maryland Fund	4.50	5.10
Mass Inv Tr	22.11	23.77
Mass Inv 2d Fd	10.94	11.76
Mutual Invest	11.54	12.61
Nation Wide Voting	1.34	1.48
New England Fund	13.00	14.01
New York Stocks		
Automobile	6.92	7.62
Railroad	5.79	6.94
Railroad Equip	7.63	8.39
Steel	6.19	6.82
Old Colony Tr Assoc	20.75	22.75
Plymouth Fund Inc	.53	.58
Putnam Fund	14.19	15.26
Quarterly Income Shares	6.65	7.30
Railway & Light Sec	14.875	16.125
Railway & Light Sec pf	108.50	..
Repub Invest Fund	3.47	2.82
Scudder Stevens & Clark	93.82	95.72
State Street Invest	43.75	46.75
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.77	.86
Wellington Fund	17.15	18.84

Fixed and Unit Type

Assoc Stand Oil	6.125	6.875
Corp Tr A A mod. acc mod	2.78	..
Cumulative Trust Shares	4.86	..
Diversified Tr C	3.75	..
Diversified Tr D	5.75	6.55
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.80	4.45
Fund Tr Shrs A	23.34	25.58
Nation Wide Sec	3.82	..
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	36.00	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.17	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.85	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.74	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.42	..
Super of Am Tr AA	2.40	..
U S Elec Lt & Po "A"	16.90	..
U S Elec Lt & Po "B"	1.85	..

Investment Banking

Blair & Co	3.50	3.875
First Boston Corp	33.25	35.25

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2% less if not held 3 years.

Aviation Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Liberty Aircraft	20¼	21⅞
Piper Aircraft	2⅝	3½
Pollak Manufacturing Co	7⅜	8⅝

Utility Sells Subsidiary

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Securities and Exchange Commission approved today Associated Electric Company's sale of the properties of Missouri Southern Public Service Company to New-Mac Electric Cooperative, Inc., for $170,000 cash. The properties are located in Barry, McDonald and Newton Counties, Missouri. After the sale is completed, Missouri Southern will be dissolved.

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Army to Seize Tool Plant In Labor Dispute

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 (AP)—President Roosevelt today directed the Army to seize and operate two plants operated by the Hughes Tool Company at Houston, Texas, because of a "threatened interruption" of work arising from a labor dispute involving 5,000 workers.

The plants are the main factory and the aircraft strut plant.

The War Labor Board reported the dispute to the White House after the company refused to accept a board directive in the case, in which the main issue is maintenance of union membership. The company has raised a question as to whether the union still represents a majority.

The 5,000 workers were represented, under a contract expiring several months ago, by the C. I. O. United Steel Workers.

The President's order directed the Secretary of War, in operating the plants, to observe the terms and conditions of the Labor Board's directive of June 16 extending the conditions of employment of the expired collective bargaining agreement until the differences separating the parties are finally settled.

The WLB's letter to the President said the company manufactures aircraft strut parts for the Army. Shipments during the first quarter of the year amounted to $1,160,000 and as of March 30, 1944 there was a backlog of orders of approximately $4,350,000.

The company also manufactures various kinds of tools, oil field drilling equipment, valves and plungers, lifts, aircraft propeller hubs, steel castings and soaking drum cleaners. Shipment of these items during the first quarter amounted to approximately $6,100,000 and as of March 30 there was a backlog of orders of about $5,260,000.

Vice-Chairman George W. Taylor of WLB said the Petroleum Administration for War described the company as one of the three foremost manufacturers of oil drilling tools in the country and that a curtailment in production of these tools would "interfere with the production of crude oil and natural gas."

Britton Heads New Committee to Frame War Plants Policy

WASHINGTON (AP)—War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes has announced the personnel of his new War Plants Utilization Committee which is charged with formulating a coordinated program to utilize government owned war plants as they become no longer necessary to the war effort.

The chairman of the new committee, which held its first meeting with Mr. Byrnes today, is Mason Britton, assistant surplus war property administrator.

Other members are J. A. Krug, chairman of the War Production Board; Sam H. Husbands, president of Defense Plant Corporation; and Charles M. Hay, deputy director of the War Manpower Commission.

The new committee, it was announced, will secure from the War Department a list of plants which, after V-Day, will be kept on a war reserve and standby basis, which plants will be used for continued war production, and which plants probably will not be used.

The defense plant corporation has been studying possible uses to which government owned plants could be put. Immediate steps are being taken to learn the intentions of operators of such plants as to exercising options of their contracts, said a statement from Byrnes' office.

Wherever a plant is not to be used by the present operator, efforts will be made to find out whether local capital will be interested in leading and, if not, whether industrialists can be interested.

Commodity Futures

Grains at Principal Markets

	Open	High	Low	Close	Pr. Cl.
Sept. wheat:					
Chicago	1.55⅛	1.51⅛	1.53¼	1.54	
Minneapolis	1.49⅜	1.48⅜	1.48⅜	1.49½	
Kansas City	1.49¼	1.48	1.49¼	1.48⅛	
Dec. wheat:					
Chicago	1.51⅝	1.47	1.48¼	1.51⅛	
Minneapolis	1.46	1.43	1.44	1.46⅛	
Kansas City	1.45½	1.40⅜	1.42⅛	1.45¼	
May wheat					
Chicago	1.48¼	1.44	1.44	1.49⅛	
Minneapolis	1.43⅞	1.39	1.39¼	1.44	
Kansas City	1.42⅛	1.37	1.37½	1.42	
Sept. Oats					
Chicago	62¼	57½	59¾	62¼	
Minneapolis	57	53½	54⅛	56½	
Rye, Chicago					
Sept.	1.01⅛	1.01⅛	96⅛	96½	1.01
Dec.	1.01⅛	1.01½	96⅛	96⅜	1.01¼
May	1.01⅛	1.01½	96	96¼	1.01
July	97¾	97½	92¼	92⅜	97⅛
Barley, Chicago					
Sept.	1.07½	1.07	1.04⅞	1.05½	1.07¼
Dec.	1.02¼	1.02⅜	99¼	99⅝	1.02¼
May	99	99	95	95½	99

Wool

Grease

October	88.6	90.0	88.6	89.5b 88.1
December	....	....	....	86.5b 86.5
March	83.2	84.5	84.2	84.0b 83.5
May	81.5	81.5	81.5	81.0b 80.5
July	....	....	....	79.0b 79.8

Tops

October	....	....	....	130.0b 130.6
December	120.2	120.5	120.2	120.1b 120.8
March	114.2	114.5	114.3	113.5b 114.5
May	111.5	111.5	111.0	110.5b 112.0
July	109.8	109.8	108.5	108.0b 110.0

b-Bid.

Cotton

October	21.40	21.52	21.30	21.33	21.40
December	21.18	21.30	21.08	21.11	21.17
March	20.92	21.06	20.83	20.83	20.93
May	20.61	20.76	20.53	20.54	20.65
July	20.20	20.33	20.09	20.10	20.24

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Onions

November	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.22
January	....	....	....	1.41a	1.42

Eggs

October	37.25	37.55	37.05	37.25	37.38
November	....	....	....	37.50	38.00
December	37.40	37.70	37.10	37.38	37.45

Potatoes

November	....	....	....	....	3.16n 3.16

a-Asked. n-Nominal.

Quotations for cotton reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; wool by J. S. Bache & Co. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

Fear of Huge Unemployment After War Seen Exaggerated

First of two articles on the reasons why postwar unemployment is unlikely to be as drastic as many recent estimates indicate.

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—It seems time that a halt be called to some of the dire predictions of huge unemployment in the approaching transition period between the defeat of Germany and that of Japan—between X-Day and V-Day. Guesses out of reputable quarters are running into the millions and must be in part responsible for the growing migration of workers out of war jobs into civilian work, a form of private postwar planning which may turn out to have been based in part on an ungrounded "fear-psychosis."

Morris Livingston of the Department of Commerce last week helped to tone down the impact of some of these statistical shockers with an article in the current "Survey of Current Business" guessing that transition unemployment might be under 3,000,000, in contrast with some of the guesses which put it at from 6,000,000 up.

Hom Economists Cerebrate

The usual thing is for an economist to guess at a percentage cutback on munitions output and arrive there from a figure for war-worker unemployment of several million, add a guess on demobilized soldiers, subtract a guess for the women who will go back to the kitchen, the boys who will go back to school and the older people who will go back to the rocking chair, and then come out with a powerful figure of prospective unemployment.

It is true that there are many sobering facts in the picture. Anything like full employment at civilian output would take several million more people than were employed in 1940. Reconversion plans are slow in getting under way and so there may be delays in designing and retooling. The Baruch-Hancock report in February said that "transition from a war economy to that of peace is not easy."

Nevertheless, the pessimists overlook a host of encouraging facts.

First of these is the likelihood that the war needs will probably taper quite slowly. On the industrial side new requirements in heavy artillery and shells, heavy-duty trucks and tires, radio and radar, and super-bombers continue to press on the manpower supply; while on the side of demobilization it is not expected that after Germany's defeat the Army will release men at the rate of more than 250,000 a month.

This is only at the rate of about two and one-half times current demobilization, and it is not generally realized that demobilization and reconversion have already been under way, in a slow sense, for nearly a year now. Nearly 1,500,000 men and women have already been returned from the armed services. Treasury war outlays have levelled off. There has been a steady net movement of women out of industry for a year and a half.

Released Manpower Absorbed

Donald Nelson recently reported that total employment in munitions making is some 700,000 below the peak of last fall. And "evaporation" of war labor is accelerating. In some cases where war plants have been closed down and then new orders for tanks, shells, etc., have called for reopening, managements have found that as much as 40 per cent of their former labor has faded away.

And the civilian economy presents a long array of shortages which are virtually sure-fire markets for manpower as fast as it is released from war industry or from the Army.

To begin with there are severe and growing manpower shortages in a number of civilian industries which cater partly to war. One is in the making of pulp-wood, pulp, and paper. Another is in cotton textile mills, which have lost 70,000 people this year already and didn't have enough at the peak. There is a severe shortage of lumber due to the shortage of lumber-jacks, who have gone into the shipyards. The railroads are short of men, and so are the food processing industries.

Then there are needs for industrial rehabilitation, deferred maintenance, and so on, which the new temporary WPB head, Lieut. Commander Krug has indicated he will aim to fill before essential civilian consumer needs. In some respects this demand may be overestimated; the railroads, for instance, have kept up maintenance astonishingly well, according to the figures, and are apparently not going to rush in to the market for new rolling stock for a while.

New Products Need Captial

New peneral-purpose machine tools are largely a drug on the market. But on the other hand, American industrial management seems to be making large plans for new products, which will require large starting capital outlays. The auto people, for instance, seem in the mood to aim far above their prewar output. Packard's Christopher says that in 18 months after victory Packard will be turning out at the rate of 200,000 cars a year, close to twice its prewar peak. And such things make a market for special-purpose tools.

Obviously also Europe and then China will be a large market. France, it is said, will need $2,000,000,000 of reconstruction. Russia's needs run into untold billions and the Russians are already in Washington negotiating for American help in reconstruction. The Germans will probably be called on to help to the extent of their capacity, both in French and Russian rebuilding, but their capacity may be largely bombshattered.

Financing of none of these things presents any immediate problem. Corporations have billions in cash, Treasury notes, and tax refunds. Civilians have large savings, including some $35,000,000,000 of war bonds of which $11,000,000,000 are in the E series. Exports may be financed by Lend-Lease, outright inter-governmental credits, by "international bank for reconstruction and development," or by the large amounts of gold and blocked balances accumulated by the neutrals during the war.

Politics the Big Factor

But the clinching reason why neither the transition period nor the ultimate postwar period is likely to see any large volume of unemployment is a political reason. The whole fabric of high-sounding economic statistics as to civilian manpower "needs," deferred industrial maintenance, managerial imagination, consumer deficits in homes and hard-goods, and foreign rebuilding, may be brushed off as largely hope, and there still remains a hard core of a reason why a "sellers' market" for labor will probably continue as Germany falls and then Japan.

That reason is that "full employment" has become a political must. Any tendency of the market for labor to shrink below the point where, as Phil Murray has defined full employment, ". . . capable persons might search vainly for jobs," will be an automatic political signal for corrective action.

Such corrective action might take protean form. It might emerge as unprecedentedly large unemployment benefits. More likely it would come out as large public works at federal expense, or sharp cuts in corporate taxes, conditioned on the venture of the resultant savings by the benefiting corporation in speculative poy rolls. Or it might appear in some kind of federal subvention, if necessary, to support higher wage rates to offset the loss of overtime.

In all these cases it is likely to come out of the U. S. Treasury, and so to mean a continuance of "deficit financing." Why these deficits can continue safely and indefinitely into the postwar period, despite the enormous federal debt already piled up, will be considered in a second article.

(To be concluded)

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hdrs of Record
Bush Tem Bldgs pf	75c	..	10- 1	9-15
Ca Wirebound B A	37½c	..	10- 2	9-11
Nat Refining pf	$1.50	..	9-30	9-15
No Star Oil pf	8¾c	..	10- 2	9- 9
So Colo Power pf	$1	..	9-15	9-31
Ward Baking pf	75c	..	10- 2	9-15
Irregular				
Applied Arts	5c	..	9-30	9-18
Leonard Refineries	12½c	..	9-15	9- 9
Montana-Dakota Utili	15c	..	10- 2	9-15
No Amer Bond Tr	$38.70	..	9-15	8-31
Boss Mfg Co	20c	..	9-25	9-15
United Wall P Fact	15c	..	9-21	9-11
Participating				
Columbia Baking pf	75c	..	10- 2	9-15
Increased				
Am Fork & Hoe	30c	..	9-15	9- 9
Initial				
Oneida Ltd pf	37½c	Q	9-15	9-14
Reduced				
Durez Plastics & Chem	20c	Q	9-15	8-23
Regular				
Akron Brass Mfg	15c	Q	9-30	9-20
Am Mch & Met	25c		9-30	9-18
American Optical	37½c	Q	9-30	9-15
Baldwin & Co pf A	$1.50	Q	9-15	8-31
Bausch & Lomb Opt	25c	..	10- 2	9-15
do pf	$1.75	Q	10- 2	9-15
Beneficial Indust L	30c		9-30	9-15
Beneficial Ind Ln pf	62½c	Q	9-30	9-15
Brown & Sharpe Mfg	$1.50	Q	9-11	8-30
Bush Term Co pf	$1.50	Q	10- 2	9-18
Central Trust Co (Ohio)	$1	Q	10- 2	9-20
Cincinnati G&E pf A	$1.25	Q	10- 2	9-15
Columbia Baking	75c		10- 2	9-15
do pf	87½c	Q	10- 2	9-15
Commercial Bookbindg	25c		9- 9	8-30
Coml Shear & Supg	10c	Q	9-26	9-15
Dayton & Mich RR	87½c	S	10- 2	9-16
do pf	$1	Q	10- 2	9-16
De Long Hook&Eye	$1.50	Q	10- 2	9-20
Det Mich Stove	10c		9-12	9- 6
Deere & Co	....		10-16	9-30
Dominion Glass pf	$1.75	Q	11- 1	10- 2
Duke Pow Co	75c		10- 2	9-15
Do pf	$1.75	Q	10- 2	9-15
Exolon Co	12½c		9-18	9- 7
Forbes & Wallace Inc A	75c	Q	10- 2	9-22
Ft Wayne&Jacks RR pf	$2.75	S	9- 1	8-19
Fostoria Pressed Steel	25c		9-10	8-31
Gisholt Mach	20c	Q	9-14	9- 5
Goldblatt Bros pf	62½c	Q	10- 1	9-10
Gt West Sugar pf	$1.75	Q	10- 2	9-15
Gt West Sugar	40c		10- 2	9-15
Greening (B) Wire	15c	Q	10- 2	9- 1
Harshaw Chemical	25c	..	9-15	9- 1
Helme (G W) Co	$1	..	10- 2	9- 9
Do pf	$1.75	Q	10- 2	9- 9
Hercules Powder	50c		9-25	9-14
Hollinger Cons G M	10c	Q	9-30	9- 2
Honolulu Plant	15c	Q	9-11	8-31
Hoover Ball&Bearing	50c	..	10- 2	9-20
Indianapolis P&L	30c	Q	10-16	10- 2
Indust Accept pf	$1.25	Q	9-30	8-31
Inter CelluCottonProd	37½c	Q	10- 2	9-30
Intl Silver pf	$1.75	Q	10- 2	9-14
Interstate Dept Strs	25c		10-16	9-25
Jamaica Water Supply	50c	Q	9-11	8-29
Do p	$1.25	Q	9-30	9-15
Keystone Cust FB-4 Pd	$1	S	9-15	8-31
do F Ser S	$1	..	9-15	8-31
Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre	$2	..	9-22	8-30
Lexington Telephone	60c	Q	9-15	9- 1

Sports News

Latest Yank Surge Tribute To McCarthy's Managing

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From this distance it seems that the 1944 record breaking American League pannant race has silenced at least one group of pessimists. We speak of those who have maintained all along that Joe McCarthy ran the Yankees merely by pushing buttons.

The inference was, of course, that anybody could have managed those power teams which Ed Barrow and George Weiss put together in the years immediately preceding the war. And there can be no doubt that McCarthy had the cream of material.

However, as they say in the motion picture industry, any resemblance between this current Yankee outfit and the ones McCarthy handled before the war, is purely coincidental.

Below Normal

In fact, the situation goes beyond that. Not only has Buffalo Joe been driving a team far under the usual Yankee standard in power and pitching, but one which on paper, at least, is out-ranked by the Browns, Red Sox and Tigers.

Thus, if New York wins this one, it will be a tribute to McCarthy beyond all other tributes tossed his way. If Joe ever used the aforementioned push buttons, he has now switched to mirrors.

Consider the men McCarthy has lost since the last World Series, won by the Yanks over the Cardinals. There were Joe Gordon and Bill Johnson, one half of his infield. There was Charley Keller and Roy Weatherly, three fourths of an outfield. There was Bill Dickey, the leading catcher in baseball, and there was Ken Sears, an up-and-coming young receiver.

Lost Chandler

There were, off the pitching staff, Spud Chandler, Johnny Murphy and Marius Russo, Chandler was the most valuable player in the league. Murphy the top relief man and Russo a winning southpaw.

But still the Yankees win. The ball players—or a majority of them in the American League—still think the Tigers will do it. Yet, with a half-game lead on the fading Browns, two full contests on the Tigers and three on the Red Sox, the New Yorkers today were in a neat spot. If the Bengals are going to win, they first have to knock away that two-game margin and only three weeks remain.

Of course, it hardly is fair to throw all of the applause in the direction of McCarthy. Joe Cronin, here in the Hub, deserves a hand for the fine job he has done with a Red Sox outfit which also has been riddled by the military. And Boston's Joe has a grand chance to shatter the dreams of New York's Joe at Fenway this week end.

Briefs . . . The Braves tomorrow night open a three-game series at the Polo Grounds with, naturally, the Giants. . . . Whitey Wietelmann and Buck Etchison are expected back in a couple of days. . . . Bob Coleman's chief interest at the moment is keeping ahead of the Dodgers in the lower regions of the National League. . . . The Red Sox yesterday learned that Lou Finney takes his pre-induction physical at the Fort Banks station on Friday. . . . But Lou probably will finish the season with the club.

♪ ♪ ♪

Hal Newhouser beat the White Sox yesterday for his 23d victory. . . . At the same time in Cincinnati both Bucky Walters of the Reds and Mort Cooper of the Cardinals registered their 20th triumphs. . . . Walters, incidentally, has won six straight over the league leading Cardinals, has yielded just four runs in 58 innings to them and shut them out four times. . . . If that doesn't make him the leading pitcher in the N. L., whom would you suggest?

Hughson Ordered To Basic Training

HOUSTON, Texas, Sept. 6 (AP)—Private Cecil (Tex) Hughson of Kyle, Texas, who won 18 games for the Boston Red Sox this season, leaves tomorrow for Air Corps basic training at Sheppard Field, Wichita Falls, Texas.

Hughson hurled the Jack and Jill nine of Houston into the finals of the Houston Post semipro tournament last night, striking out 16 batters as his club defeated Camp Hulen 4 to 2. Hughson has won three games and lost one during the tourney. His 54 strikeouts are an all-time tournament record.

American League

Games Behind		Won	Lost	P. C.	Games to Play
	New York	74	59	.556	21
½	St. Louis	73	59	.553	22
2	Detroit	71	60	.542	23
3	Boston	71	62	.534	24
10	Cleveland	64	69	.481	21
12	Philadelphia	63	72	.467	19
13	Chicago	60	71	.458	23
19½	Washington	55	79	.410	22

Result Sept. 5

Detroit 6, Chicago 0.
Only game scheduled.

National League

Games Behind		Won	Lost	P. C.	Games to Play
	St. Louis	93	35	.727	26
16½	Pittsburgh	76	51	.598	27
22½	Cincinnati	69	56	.552	29
33½	Chicago	58	67	.464	29
35	New York	59	71	.454	24
40½	Boston	54	77	.412	23
41½	Brooklyn	53	78	.405	23
42½	Philadelphia	50	77	.394	27

Results Sept. 5

St. Louis 4, Cincinnati 0.
Cincinnati 4, St. Louis 0.
Only games scheduled.

Around The Town In Sports

N. H. L. to Operate

Announcement that the Boston Bruins will report in Quebec City Oct. 14 and that two National Hockey League meetings will be held in Montreal tomorrow and Friday, gives assurance that the league plans to operate as usual this winter.

Representing the Bruins at the meetings will be Manager Art Ross, who leaves for Canada tonight and who plans to get in touch with as many of his Bruins of a year ago as he can. In addition he also hopes to confer with little Bobby Bauer, although the former star wing of the Kraut line is still in an RCAF uniform.

Tomorrow's meeting will concern the drawing up of the league schedule, while on Friday the Board of Governors will attempt to name someone to fill the position of Managing Director of the league, recently resigned by Red Dutton.

Ross, incidentally, was feeling especially fine yesterday, for a telegram had just been received from his son, Art Ross, Jr., confirming the story of his being reported found in Paris after having been listed as missing in action.

♪ ♪ ♪

Ross said he thought it likely that the Bruins would have the same working arrangements with the amateur Boston Olympics this winter. The 'Pics are planning once again to play in the Eastern Hockey League, with New York, Philadelphia, and Washington also planning to ice teams.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Massachusetts Golf Association announces it will hold its annual meeting at Brae Burn on Oct. 11. Candidates nominated for office include J. M. Batchelder of Salem for President, H. T. Lindsay of Charles River for 1st Vice-President, N. P. Dempsey of Springfield for 2d Vice-President, B. F. Jaques of Blue Hill for Secretary-Treasurer, and J. T. Hargraves of Framingham for Counsel. There will be an 18-hole handicap medal play tournament for delegates and officials. Dinner will be at 7:15.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Boston Yanks face their first National Pro Football League opponents in Cleveland tonight, when they meet the Rams in an exhibition game. After the game the Yanks will head for Buffalo and remain there for the second exhibition game, this time against the Green Bay Packers Sunday afternoon.

♪ ♪ ♪

Briefs: Yale's grid team resumed training today for its Sept. 30 opener with Coast Guard Academy in the Bowl. Coach Howie Odell will pick his varsity squad from a group of 76 candidates . . . Ernie Doherty of Woburn, now a seaman 1/c in the U. S. Coast Guard, won the annual C. Y. O. golf championship for the third year at Commonwealth yesterday. He succeeds Pvt. Joe Monahan, Jr., of Belmont, who was unable to defend . . . A squad of 90 candidates reported to Head Coach Moody Sarno at Boston College's first football drill yesterday. Three members of last fall's informal eleven were on hand—Guard Pele Baleyko, Center George Dogelan, and Tackle Bill McCarthy . . . Coach Rip Engle greeted 59 candidates at Brown's reopening of fall football practice yesterday. Seven veterans reported.

Third Alma Mater

STATE COLLEGE, Pa., Sept. 6 (AP)—Marine Trainee Ed Bush, Penn State tackle, will be performing for his third alma mater when the football season opens. The Thermopolis, Wyo., athlete captained the 1942 Minnesota freshmen and last year played for Northwestern.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

Doerr	.325	Parties	.251
Fox	.324	Newsome	.251
Johnson	.322	McBride	.251
Tabor	.283	Cronin	.247
Bucher	.276	Culberson	.244
Melkovich	.275	Conroy	.233
Finney	.261	Lake	.222

Braves

Holmes	.308	Wietelmann	.232
Kluttz	.281	Huston	.220
Macon	.280	Workman	.215
Masi	.275	Etchison	.207
Wright	.272	Hofferth	.190
Nieman	.265	Drews	.185
Phillips	.257		

Boston Pitching

Red Sox

	W	L		W	L
Ryba	11	5	Terry	6	8
Bowman	11	6	O'Neill	6	10
Barrett	8	5	Hausmann	4	7
Dreisewerd	1	1	Woods	3	7
Cecil	2	3			

Braves

	W	L		W	L
Rich	1	0	Barrett	7	15
Hutchinson	9	6	Javery	7	17
Andrews	13	13	Cardoni	9	6
Tobin	15	17	MacPherson	0	0
Hutchings	1	2			

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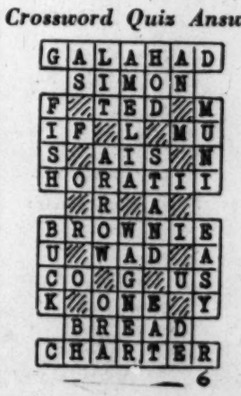
Crossword Quiz Answers



— 6 —

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136 E. Market Street York, Pa.

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Quality Fresh and Smoked Meats
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729 E. Market St. Phone 35132
WE DELIVER

Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Words of Current Interest

Ahab (I Kings 18:46) — *A'-hab* (first *a* long, second short).

A long biography of Ahab can be pieced together from references in the First Book of Kings. The period of his activity as ruler of Israel falls in the ninth century B. C. In his reign the people were wavering between worship of Baal and acceptance of Jehovah.

Equipoise—*E'-kwi-poiz* (*e* long, *i* clipped-short as in charity). By Webster's alternative pronunciation, *ek'-wi-poiz* (*e* short).

Defined as a condition of perfect balance in regard to weight. Comes into the vocabulary as a compound of the phrase "equal poise." It sometimes carries the meaning of "equivalent counter-weight."

Impugn — *Im-pun'* (i short, u long as in cube).

Webster's Synonyms gives as equivalents: "Gainsay," "contradict," "negative," "traverse," "deny," "contravene." Like so many Latin derivatives, it holds its original etymological force through thick and thin. "To impugn," then, signifies "to attack," or "to assail." Somebody or something is forcefully contradicted.

Inertia — *In-ur'-sha* (i short, u as in urn, a as in sofa). By Webster's alternative pronunciation, *in-ur'-shi-a* (second i clipped-short as in charity).

To go back to the adjective out of which this abstract grows, anything "inert" is "without action." The Ciceronian noun *inertia*, "laziness," represents a moral quality. But the word seems to have been appropriated into English first not under this signification but as a term in physical science; as such it gets going in the eighteenth century. In the nineteenth century it recalls its classic origin, and on occasion becomes "slothful inactivity" again.

Jezreel (I Kings 18:46) — *Jez'-re-el* (first *e* short, second quick-long as in event, third short). By Webster's alternative pronunciation, *jez'-rel* (first *e* short, second long).

Vapid — *Vap'-id* (both vowels short).

Back in the seventeenth century it describes that which has a flat taste. In the next century it is found figuratively useful to denote anything that is uninteresting and dull. That is the force it seems chiefly to hold at present. The Latin, *vapidus*, applies to what has lost its sparkle. Webster's Synonyms gives a considerable list of equivalents: "Insipid," "flat," "jejune," "banal," "wishy-washy," "inane." Further, Synonyms explains that things are vapid which have lost their characteristic taste, savor, or zest.

Victuals (Matt. 14:15)—*Vit'-'lz* (i short).

The Greek original is a plural denoting "things to eat," and carries a rather decided implication of hunger. Tyndale (1534) adopts "victuals," perhaps because it is an available plural. Other English translators follow him, down to Authorized. An American Translation renders with "food." From the fourteenth century both the singular and the plural use of "victual" stand. Derived from late Latin by way of French, Oxford indicates.

Monitor Camera Club from F. R. Winstone A. R. P. S., Bristol, England

Shakespeare, the Boy

Said to be the only known statue of Shakespeare portrayed as a youth. Carved by A. Salata, an Italian sculptor, the figure was photographed in the museum of Barnard Castle, county of Durham.

In Lighter Vein

A Private's Woes

"At ease!" the sergeant yelled. "Here," yelled a private from the rear rank. The soldier was given a dressing down for talking in ranks.

The next morning the sergeant called: "Adise" and when he received no answer, called again. Still no answer. Then the sergeant spotted hapless Pfc. Adise in the rear rank and thereupon explained to him, as sergeants do, what he thought of a man who didn't know enough to answer when his name was called.

Pfc. Herbert H. Adise has had troubles of this kind during his entire army career, because his name is pronounced "at ease." Herbert says that on several occasions when an officer has asked his name, the officer has been stupefied to hear an obviously insubordinate private command him to be "at ease."—Ford Wood (Mo.) News.

Military Strategy

War consciousness and a close adherence to the spirit of military discipline was evidenced in our younger generation the other day when an officer in Times Square approached a bootblack for a shine. The youngster hurriedly fished out a grimy booklet from his pocket, studied the military insignia pictured therein, then confidently and briskly saluted. "Hi, Major; yes, sir, shine coming right up!"

It Can't Be Done

Hi diddle, diddle, the cat and the fiddle,
He called the sergeant a goon
The MP's laughed to see such a sport,
Court-martial: Tomorrow at noon.
—Fort Sheridan (Ill.) Tower.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Dutton

"Now keep your mind on what you're doing!"

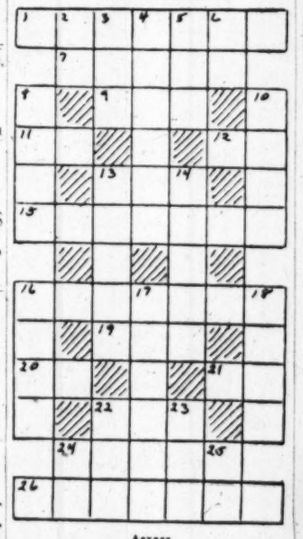
Today's Quotation

The liberty of the press consists, in my idea, in publishing the truth from good motives for justifiable ends.

—Alexander Hamilton

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs

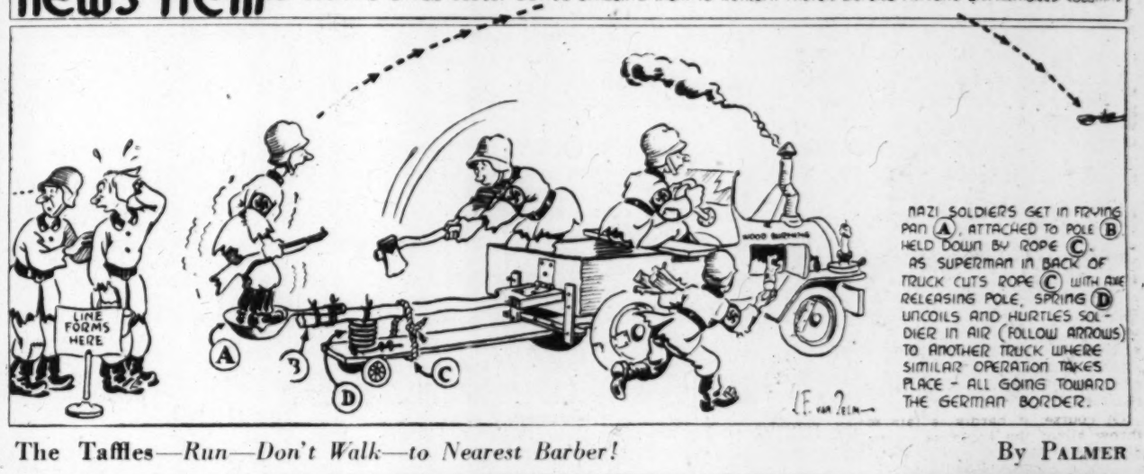


Across
1—Which of King Arthur's knights was called "the chaste"?
7—The "S" in George S. Kaufman stands for what?
9—Edwin Shawn is better known as ——— Shawn.
11—Supposing.
12—What is 12th letter of Greek alphabet?
13—Sloths.
15—In Roman legend, who fought a celebrated combat with the Curiatii?
16—What do you call one of creatures drawn by Palmer Cox?
19—Small, compact heap is what?
20—County (abbr.).
21—You and me.
22—How many tunes was Tom, the piper's son, able to play?
24—What was Tommy Tucker's reward for singing?
26—The Magna Carta was what?

Down
2—While.
3—What is a coin of Lithuania?
4—What was first name of Mrs. Barr, Anglo-American novelist?
5—What is a receptacle for carrying bricks and mortar?
6—Article.
8—The tandan is a fish, herb, or pony—which?
10—What actor had title role in "Life of Emile Zola"?
13—What missile did Hiawatha use?
14—You expect audience to do what when they hear "Hallelujah Chorus" at performance of "The Messiah"?
16—What is the male of the rat called?
17—Who composed the opera "Parsifal"?
18—What is name of imaginary street which symbolizes comfort and prosperity?
22—What is a plural of "os"?
23—A trencherman likes to do what?
24—Bachelor of Humanics (abbr.).
25—What is a prefix meaning "down"?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

NEWS ITEM— GERMANS UNVEIL SECRET DEVICE ENABLING THEM TO RETREAT FASTER BEFORE PATTON'S U.S. ARMORED COLUMNS


LINE FORMS HERE
NAZI SOLDIERS GET IN FRYING PAN (A), ATTACHED TO POLE (B) HELD DOWN BY ROPE (C). AS SUPERMAN IN BACK OF TRUCK CUTS ROPE (C) WITH AXE RELEASING POLE, SPRING (D) UNCOILS AND HURTLES SOLDIER IN AIR (FOLLOW ARROWS) TO ANOTHER TRUCK WHERE SIMILAR OPERATION TAKES PLACE - ALL GOING TOWARD THE GERMAN BORDER.

The Taffles—*Run—Don't Walk—to Nearest Barber!* By Palmer

SO! THEY'RE STILL DILLY DALLYING ABOUT GETTING THEIR HAIR CUT! HMMMM THERE'S A TIME TO REMAIN SILENT AND A TIME TO —
MAY I HAVE A WORD WITH YOU TWO LITTLE DEARS?
WHICH BARBER SHALL WE GO TO, POP?

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Back to School* By Le Pelley

SCHOOL !! I WISH I WERE OLD ENOUGH TO JOIN THE ARMY
HERE COMES A SOLDIER NOW... I'LL ASK HIM WHAT IT'S LIKE ...
HELLO, SOLDIER.. WHAT DO YOU DO IN THE ARMY?
-GO TO SCHOOL
GOOD-NIGHT.... WHAT ARE THINGS COMING TO !!!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Be It Ever So Humble* By Rodgers

I had a grand time this summer.
But boy oh boy! If you ask me—
YIPPEE!
One of the things I enjoyed most was just getting back home again!
You know there's really something to that "No place like home," idea!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Just an Idle Rumor* By The Hagers

LOOK PRETTY NOW, TINY. HERE COMES THE JUDGE.
QUACKBURG COUNTY FAIR
HUM-MM—LET'S SEE NOW. "TINY" ENTERED BY MISS MATILDA DRAKE. TRAINER—WADDLES.
TINY, YOU'RE A NICE LITTLE PIG. YOU ARE HEREBY AWARDED THE BLUE RIBBON.
COULDN'T THE JUDGE TELL THAT YOUR FATHER WAS A HAM?

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Taxing to Make Jobs

What are my prospects for a postwar job? How much will my Federal taxes be cut? No responsible person claims to make full and accurate answer to these questions of primary interest to millions of Americans. But an answer that holds as much of knowledge and reason as we have encountered in any postwar prospectus is offered in the tax plan just put forward by the Research Committee of the Committee for Economic Development.

There are two schools of thought about where jobs will come from. One believes that they will grow out of an expansion of commerce and industry. The other holds — not always consciously perhaps — that the Federal Government must furnish them.

This newspaper belongs to the first school, although recognizing that the Government may play a useful supplementary role in preventing or relieving unemployment. The CED plan is based on the same conviction — that primary reliance for jobs must be placed on business and that business should be encouraged to hold employment and production up near the present phenomenal wartime level. Its experts are hopeful. They believe that with a proper tax system national income (now about $155,000,000,000) can be kept up to $140,000,000,000 and that 7,000,000 to 10,000,000 more jobs than existed in 1940 can be created.

The economists are not quite so encouraging about taxes. They expect Federal expenditures (including interest on the war debt) to run around $16,000,000,000 to $18,000,000,000, with about half raised in income taxes. They expect the average family will get only a one-third cut in income taxes. But under the CED plan $77,000,000,000 of income would be free from tax, four-fifths going to low-income groups. These would also be helped by dropping excise taxes except for liquor and tobacco.

In brief this plan for making jobs by wiser taxation aims not only at providing encouragement for "venture" or "risk" capital urged by both the Republican and Democratic platforms; it seeks also to encourage consumption by easing taxes on buying power.

But the emphasis is on the encouragement of business expansion by giving incentives to investment. Its most notable proposal along this line is the elimination of double taxation on dividends and the levying of a single normal tax on corporations. The new Ruml plan also asks for the ending of taxes on dividends but provides a franchise tax on corporations. Both proposals are considered politically vulnerable, but the people may prove wiser than those who lift a general cry against "the corporations." They may note the restraint on enterprise as well as the injustice involved in double taxation.

There are parts of the CED plan that will need careful questioning. Its relief of corporations does not insure against hoarding instead of investing, and some students of taxation will feel that its proposal to tax future issues of Federal and State bonds should be applied to present tax-exempt securities. But there are many fine features in the plan and its sound insistence on the value of encouraging investment as a means of creating jobs should be emphasized and re-emphasized.

The war has proved that with jobs people can pay taxes. Every hope of so taxing as to aid the creation of jobs deserves open-minded examination.

Selective Demobilization

Tokyo will be amazed. Berlin will say, "How can you fight people who can afford to do things like that?"

It is amazing, this new War Department plan for partial demobilization. And it embodies a luxury few countries at war could afford — the treatment of soldiers as individuals, rather than as uniformed cogs in a military machine.

It would be vastly simpler, when Germany cracks, to shift needed units to the Pacific theater and send surplus battalions, regiments or divisions home to be discharged. But the United States Army—despite the common G. I. belief—isn't a heartless monster. It is going inside military units to demobilize soldiers as men—fathers, men who have had an extra long stretch, or who have been many months overseas or wear a galaxy of battle-participation stars.

The Army has been asking the soldiers themselves who should be discharged first. And 90 per cent of the G. I.'s say fathers and overseas veterans. It won't be simple. Some types of troops will be essential until Japan quits. Millions will be kept busy in the air forces and on the long Pacific supply lines. There won't be much shipping to bring men home and carry replacements to the front. The reshuffling of units is a tremendous task. Military necessity—that old ogre—may hamper the full working of this humanitarian project.

But this, in essence, is the Army's plan for selective demobilization. It makes us feel that America, which seems at times to have gone so far toward wartime totalitarianism, is still thinking first of the individual.

Russia and Bulgaria

There was a tolerant, indeed almost a tender, note to Russia's declaration of war against Bulgaria. The Russian statement pointed out how lenient Russia had been during those years when German power was ascendant and Bulgaria was just one of a number of small prisoner-countries locked in with Germany behind the West-wall.

Now the Russians point out that fleeing German soldiers could take refuge beyond Russia's legal reach in Bulgaria unless (1) Bulgaria split with the Axis, (2) unless Russia declared war on Bulgaria.

Bulgaria by inaction against Germany really chose the latter alternative for herself. It is not a surprising choice. It does not express Bulgarian loyalty to Germany, for no such sentiment exists among the Bulgars. They love Russia as the mother-nation of all Slavs. It would be hard to convince the Bulgars that this affection is not reciprocal. Therefore, they expect to suffer less at the hands of conquering brother Slavs than at the hands of defeated and resentful Teutons. Indeed, they have already asked for an armistice, which is probably just what Russia expected would happen.

The position of some other countries oppressed by Germany is similar in a degree. They can expect better treatment from the Allies, even after clinging to the bitter end of the Axis, than from Nazified Germans whose ire might be inflamed by "betrayal." This attitude—that it is easier to surrender to civilized people than to turn on brutal oppressors—is understandable if not particularly inspiring.

Unwarranted Attack

For many people the effect of Senator Bushfield's attack on the plans reportedly developing at Dumbarton Oaks will be much the same as if these people had met a dodo coming round the corner of Elm Street and Main. The dodo, as far as we know, is actually extinct. But the kind of thinking expressed in Senator Bushfield's attack, if far from prevalent today, still roams the more arid plains of prejudice.

The Senator charged that the Dumbarton Oaks plans would make President Roosevelt "the absolute despot of the American people" and that "we Americans are to be called upon to surrender our sovereignty and our liberty to the caprice of one man." How off-side his remarks were considered by his colleagues may be seen from the fact that another Republican, Senator Vandenberg, replied to this attack by pointing out that the Senate would have the responsibility of deciding whether the United States should join any organization outlined at the Oaks. Senator Connally, Democratic chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, denounced the attack as partisan.

Many observers in the Senate must have been reminded by this exchange of the days just before the Moscow agreement when the Connally Resolution was being debated in the Senate. It was an unsatisfactory resolution in that it was too general and was harmless to the point of being meaningless. But Senator Bushfield attacked it as leading toward a world state. Later he voted for the resolution when it had been amended to include the sense of the Moscow agreement, though how that agreement made the resolution less dangerous in his eyes to American sovereignty is hard to see.

What all this amounts to is a warning that there still is a need for intensive education of some sections of public opinion if the lessons of this war are to be used to make peace more secure.

Reinforcements?

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Day of Gratitude

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

May I avail myself of the privilege of writing to your paper to make the suggestion that when Germany is defeated, instead of making it a day of noise, merriment, and feasting, that we dedicate it with much sober thought, as a day of gratitude, prayer, and consecration?

On that day we should be conscious of three things: gratitude to God and our allies, without whose aid we could not have won the victory; an earnest realization of the difficult task which will lie ahead of us in winning the war with Japan, and in co-operating and working together with the other nations harmoniously in the postwar period; and a firm determination to devote ourselves wholeheartedly to these tasks.

Also, as a slight token of our gratitude to our allies, many millions of whom are starving, we could contribute what we would have spent in celebrating to be used to feed and clothe these brave people. In fact, we could go farther, and contribute enough to make a really gigantic fund that would be more than just a drop in the bucket.

A day spent in prayer and consecration, with the proof of a sincere desire to help in a practical way, would not only instill fresh faith and hope and courage in the hearts of the Chinese, and other people of the Far East, who would still be in the tyrants' grasp, but also of people all over the world, and go far toward convincing them that we really understand and care, and intend to co-operate wholeheartedly with them in the building of a better world.

Alameda, Calif. ETHEL SPENCER

"Boston" or "Mayor Tobin"?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I know it has been customary in summertime for many years past when conventions are coming to this city to show on some plot in the Public Garden, and other prominent places, some welcoming recognition of that convention. The plot in front of the Public Library, Copley Square, is beautifully laid out by the Park Department gardeners, and an artistic delight to those who see it, yet the words in the outer ring reading, "Mayor Tobin Welcomes You," have caused many a laugh from those who have seen it. What are the citizens of Boston thinking of to allow him to use his official status as Mayor in this way to advance himself to the seat of Governor?

Even if he is Mayor of Boston, that plot of ground belongs to the city, and the name of "Boston" should be there and not his name. S. G. M.

Boston

"Plea Against Drastic Sentence"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I feel impelled to voice my plea against the drastic sentence of murder, homicide with malice aforethought, placed on Second Lieutenant Howard Stittsworth. According to our statutes, Lieutenant Stittsworth was sentenced in accord with the penalty of intentional murder. It is obvious that this penalty is out of all proportion to the act which was one of disobedience, irresponsibility, and negligence, but free from any murderous intent. Not only does my sense of basic and simple humaneness prompt this letter, but I feel that the judgment for this act of misconduct is neither just nor is it based upon the rules and principle of our American type of government.

It seems that such a penalty would do more toward damaging the human race spiritually, morally and mentally, than strengthening it, which strength after all is the greatest need of humanity.

He should be judged and penalized in accord with the very laws and principle for which he is willing to give his life by being in the service of his country. Contrarily, his opportunity to aid his country and to fulfill his much-needed mission, has been taken out of his hands, and he has been made a liability instead of an asset to the nation. Punishment is needed, yes, but constructive punishment, serving to direct and teach the wrongdoer and thousands of others for whose case his has been made an example. One may be sure that the punishment meted to Lieutenant Stittsworth will create the opposite effect, tending to cause distrust and embitterment where there should be confidence and faith in his government and fellow man. LOIS MURRAY

Long Beach, Calif.

"Primitive"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I agree with the letter from Emily F. Roberts published in The Christian Science Monitor. The sentence of the young flier, Lieut. Howard Stittsworth, is not redemptive but primitive. I hope that many people will be interested to protest and bring to pass a sentence of justice. FRANCIS HAINES

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Editor's Note—This newspaper has received a large number of letters on this subject, each urging clemency for the young pilot and protesting against what the writers believe to be the unusual severity of the sentence.

Golden Rule Doctor

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The following was told to me a few days ago: A colored doctor, who has a consulting room in the district where I am employed, was asked to attend a woman and three children, which he did for some months. On being approached for the account, after treatment of the last child, he asked the mother, "What is your husband doing?" On being told that he was a Commando in the British Army, he replied, "Well, let's forget it." This, to me, is living the Golden Rule.

HILDERIC EDWARD LEADBEATER

Sutton Coldfield, England

This newspaper assumes no responsibilities for statements of opinions in letters from its readers.

On Italy's Beaches

The Bookshelf

Richard Tregaskis, author of "Guadalcanal Diary," has done a firsthand account of the conquest of Sicily and the advances into Italy in a small volume, INVASION DIARY (New York: Random House. $2.75), which spares the reader little of the grim picture of war. Mainly, it is a matter-of-fact report of what this International News Service correspondent did from July to November, 1943. The last 30 pages are devoted to his own experience in being wounded, on the Cassino front. After he was hospitalized, he turned his diary into a book.

* * *

The most fascinating passages are those which concern the experiences of troops in front-line observation posts whom he and other correspondents accompanied. The language of the soldiers is vigorous and the description a bit shocking here and there, but the whole is valuable because it is an honest picture of American troops, under fire and firing, and consequently revealing. On several occasions, Mr. Tregaskis meets and talks to such persons as Generals Patton, Clark, and Roosevelt, and his impressions here are the recordings of history.

* * *

Another newspaper man, Harry Brown, who went from the editorial staff of the New Yorker to that of Yank when he entered the Army, has contributed a piece of writing which may become a classic in A WALK IN THE SUN (New York: Knopf. $2). This is a short book, pocket size, which describes the activities of a platoon of American soldiers during a few hours on an Italian beachhead. Nothing so far in war literature has equalled this little story in showing the heights to which American boys can rise in meeting a situation. It is a gripping little tale, albeit unrestrained in spots, which the reader does not want to lay down having once begun it. M. W. B.

Will a League Be Ready for the Peace?

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Neal Stanford

With no official news from Dumbarton Oaks, correspondents write their own communiqués. One writer amuses himself and takes a dig at the official secrecy surrounding the world-security conferences by concluding his daily column on the parley with the single line: "No communiqué from Dumbarton Oaks today."

Lack of official information, however, doesn't mean correspondents don't have a good idea of what's going on. They know the problems confronting the statesmen. They know the statesmen. They know the area of agreement if not the agreement. They may do a lot of guessing but the guessing has an air of reasonableness. And as there has been at least one major news leak to date, there can well be another.

With the conference starting its third—and it is hoped its last—week, the public might naïvely be expecting the publication of the official agreement before long. But no. Its contents may leak out. Newsmen may mysteriously become inspired. But the agreement, despite British, Russian, and American approval, is still not official. China, which is Big Power No. 4, and France, which is Big Power-to-be No. 5, haven't had their say. When Russia signs out at Dumbarton Oaks, China signs in. That may be the time for France to step in.

No one anticipates that Dr. Wellington Koo, when he joins Messrs. Stettinius and Cadogan next week, will attack what they and Comrade Gromyko have agreed on. In the first place, the consequences are too awful to contemplate. The three most powerful nations in the world have finally reached an accord. For the least powerful of the Big Four to sabotage it or call for its reconstruction would manifestly undo their weeks of contriving. And secondly, the conferees already know what China's hopes for a world security league are. So what they finally agree on they are confident is in tune with China's hopes.

China may ask for refinement in a tripartite accord but not a rewriting of it. The conversations with the Russians will have lasted at least three weeks. Those with the Chinese should be much less. Say it can be accomplished in one week. But that month of negotiations marks only the beginning.

It is when the agreement becomes public property, when it goes to the 40-odd other members of the United Nations for their consideration and approval, when American politicians grab it from the hands of American diplomats, that its going may become rough. Secretary Hull, and maybe-Secretary-to-be Dulles, may have agreed to remove this issue from the campaign, but it is hardly conceivable that every Republican and Democratic campaign orator has so agreed.

One aspect of this world-security plan that is arousing increased concern here is the timing of the new League's début.

If it can be agreed on quickly—say within a couple of months—it would catch the postwar business boom in international complications. Most sources here, military and diplomatic, expect the Nazis to have folded by then. This infant League, then, with the blessing and backing of the United Nations, could tackle the tasks that the immediate postwar months will most certainly create. Before it was a year old it would have either proved itself or disproved its creators' sincerity.

But some here—and they can be found at both ends of Pennsylvania Avenue—favor delay in setting up this great hope for future peace. If it is organized before elections, it will be impossible to keep it out of the crossfire of political sniping. If organized before peace comes, how can one know what kind of a peace it may have to deal with or even if peace itself may not have to be re-dealt?

There is no doubt that there will be postwar changes in the international field—politically, geographically, economically. Their concern is to control such changes, not forbid them. This postwar League is to be no defender of the status quo, at least as its authors envisage it. But it could well become that if the people so understand it. The work of the League will be to allow changes peaceably. The task of the people will be to accept agreed changes peacefully.

Congress and the Treaty Power

Toward Tomorrow: A Peace Aims Feature

By Carlyle Morgan

Let's put it like a conundrum: What connection is there between the rate of the Allied advance toward Berlin and the rate at which it might be possible to put through an amendment to the United States Constitution? Answer: Some people think the chances of the United States accepting a responsible role in world affairs after the capture of Berlin would be increased if treaties could be ratified by a majority of both houses of Congress instead of by a two-thirds majority of the Senate, as now required by the Constitution.

Could the speed of the Allied armies be matched by the machinery for amending the Constitution? The subject of the two-thirds rule on treaties becomes newsworthy, anyhow, for Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, as President of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, has just come out for broadening the method of ratifying treaties.

Discussion of this question has reached a level above politics, where indeed it ought to remain. For example, to Dr. Butler's assertion that this rule might "easily lead to almost irreparable damage to the prosperity and happiness of the American people as well as to the great movement of international co-operation to establish and maintain world peace," we can let another Republican, Hugh Gibson, reply. He says: "There is agitation to deprive the Senate of its treaty-making powers. . . . This is based on the double-barrelled conjecture—that the Executive will conclude desirable agreements and that the Senate will adopt an obstructive attitude. These are rather bold assumptions and offer meager grounds for tinkering with the balance of the Constitution."

But much of the opposition to the two-thirds rule is based on a longer-term objection, namely, that it is at variance with most democratic procedures. "It subjects," says Senator Burton of Ohio, "both the majority of the legislative body and the majority of the public to the rule of the minority of the legislative body, provided only that such minority shall equal one-third plus one of the voting quorum." Mr. Gibson believes this to be in order where so important a thing as a treaty is being considered. But other leaders with diplomatic experience have thought otherwise. There was John Hay, President McKinley's Secretary of State. In commenting on the inability of the Senate to deal with several foreign matters that might have been settled "honorably and advantageously," Hay exclaimed: "To such monstrous shape has the original mistake of the Constitution grown in the evolution of our politics."

"Evolution" is perhaps the important word in Hay's comment. We find Alexander Hamilton in one of his Federalist papers disposing of the question of House participation in treaty-making by pointing out the House's great size and its fluctuating character as opposed to the need for continuity, decision, and secrecy in treaty-making.

Hamilton seems not to have considered the possibility of a simple majority vote in the Senate. If he did not, we must look farther back in history to see why. The Senate originally was composed of members appointed by the State Governments. Before the Constitution was adopted, the States had been almost like little independent countries. To bring them together in the "League" or Confederation, it was necessary to state that the Continental Congress could not commit them to war without the approval of nine States. Here, apparently, is the genesis of the two-thirds rule.

The current proposals to spread the treaty-making power over both houses are made by people well versed in American history and aware of the debates among the Founding Fathers. They realize that the question of secrecy seems to have been uppermost when it was voted to confine the legislature's treaty powers to the Senate. For example, David Ramsey said in a quaint passage to the people of South Carolina on whether the House of Representatives should be trusted with treaty powers: "When sixty-five men can keep a secret, they may." What would he have said about ninety-six Senators and a secret?

Should the United States Senate agree to an amendment on treaty ratification there is little doubt the House would approve. But the people might want more information on both sides of the question, though they could not fail to be impressed by the reputation and background of some of the leaders now urging reconsideration of the two-thirds rule.

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